POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament.—On the 28th of April the House of Lords met after its adjournment. The Irish County Treasurers' and Records Bill passed through Committees, and the Irish Proctors' Bill was passed. The following day the House was principally occupied in hearing appeals. On the 30th Lord de Dunstanville presented two petitions for the Abolition of Slavery, and the Duke of Montrose reported the answers to certain addresses from his Majesty. On the 3d of May the Earl of Shaftesbury laid on the table the tenth report of the Commissioners on the Scotch Judicature. Lord Lauderdale moved the next day for a Bill to repeal certain Acts of his late Majesty which applied to the Manufacture of Silk. The Earl of Harrowby was astonished that the Noble Lord should bring forward a Bill which the Committee of their Lordships had condemned. The Bill was then read.—The Marquis of Lansdown moved that the House should go into a Committee on the Unitarian Marriage Bill. The Bishop of Chester moved that the Bill be read that day three months. The Bishop of Exeter was in favour of the Bill; he wished to see the Bill amended, but not abandoned, and was for going into the Committee. The Bishop of St. David's opposed the Bill. The Archbishop of Canterbury thought it would be a relief to the ministers of the establishment not to be under the obligation of marrying persons who objected to the form. The Marquis of Lansdown replied: Did it become the established Church to countenance a subterfuge at her altars, unworthy of a Christian community, and of a Protestant Legislature? could the Church wish for a subjection that was not vital to her support, an inhibition not necessary to her existence? His Lordship was ready to amend the Bill; and in respect to the registration of marriages by ministers of the establishment, if considered offensive, he was persuaded there could be no objection on the part of Unitarians to register their own. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill altogether, and asserted that Unitarians held doctrines not legalized by the laws. He should uphold the dignity and authority of the Church, and expressed his sincere belief that a worse Bill had never been introduced into that House. Lord Holland said, that some prelates had undertaken to assert that little or no scruple of conscience could be felt by Unitarians in marrying according to the ceremonial of the Church of England. He knew not what right any man had to take upon himself to decide on the scruples of others. The feelings of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, were those of an enlightened Christian. The Lord Chancellor had said, let the Unitarians be placed upon the same footing as Jews and Quakers: would that noble lord support a bill for the purpose? It was an odd preface to his suggestion, that he had been eighteen days listening to an argument on the subject, but felt unable to give an opinion upon it. If a bill were brought in to this effect, the answer of the noble lord might be easily anticipated. As to registration by the clergy of the established Church, it made no addition to their duty, and was merely a civil act. Lord Liverpool could not perceive the smallest danger to the Church from passing the bill. On a division there appeared, for the committal of the bill 66, against it 105, majority against it 39. On the 5th the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from a people in Ireland called Separatists, praying to be allowed an affirmation in the place of an oath in judicial cases, and to be placed in the same state as Moravians or Quakers. His Lordship also presented a bill to enable the Roman Catholics of England to stand on the same footing as those of Ireland The object was to render Roman Catholics eligible to all civil offices, and to enable the Hereditary Earl Marshal of England to exercise his office in person. The bill was then read a first time. On the 6th the house went into a committee upon the bill for the better administration of justice, and the solemnization of marriage in Newfoundland: the bill was amended, and the report received. On the 7th, after the appeals were heard, and a petition presented from the claimant of the Roscommon Peerage—the United Gas Light Company's bill was moved to be read a second time; it was opposed by the Lord Chancellor on the ground of its not containing proper provisions, and the reading deferred. On the 10th several petitions were presented and formal business transacted. On the 11th on the second reading of the Alien Bill, the Earl of Liverpool rose, and went over the grounds so often advanced in favour of the measure. His Lordship stated that the Bill was not introduced to conciliate any Foreign Power whatever: it was intro-

duced solely for the attainment of British objects, and the protection of British interests, including one of the dearest interests of this country, that of preserving it at peace. The bill was intended not to prevent foreigners finding an asylum here, but to prevent them from making this country the place of conspiracy. There had been a clause added to the bill, to do away the only inexpedient or unjustifiable part of it. Those foreigners who have been established here seven years, though still aliens in law, have by this proceeding made themselves subjects, and will not be included in the application of the law against aliens.—Earl Grosvenor, Lord Holland, Earls Darnley and Carnarvon, strongly opposed the bill, as unnecessary at the present time, and unconstitutional. Lord Calthorpe, Earl Westmorland, and the Lord Chancellor, defended it; on a division there being, Contents 80, Non-contents 35, it was read a second time. On the 12th and 13th some formal business only was gone through, and nothing of interest occurred. On the 14th the Alien Bill was read a third time, and Lord Gage moved as an amendment, that no alien should be sent back to his country against his will. Lord Liverpool opposed this clause as unnecessary, stating he would rather go to war than give up an alien, if required to do so by a foreign power. The amendment was rejected by a majority of twenty-five to thirteen.—On the 17th the Earl of Liverpool moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the nature and extent of the disturbances existing in the counties subjected to the operation of the Insurrection Act in Ireland. The Marquis of Lansdown moved an amendment, tending to make the inquiry general instead of circumscribed. The original motion was carried—Contents 50; Non-contents, 20.—On the 18th a petition was presented from the county of Suffolk, praying an alteration in the Game Laws. The House divided on going into a committee on the Silk Bill; 23 for and 17 against it; and the Bill was committed. On the 19th and 20th no debate of moment took place, the house being occupied principally in hearing claims and appeals. On the 21st, after some preliminary business, the reading of the General Gas-light Company's Bill was proposed. The Earl of Lauderdale moved it be read that day six months, which was agreed to, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor on its evil provisions. The Spitalfields Acts Repeal Bill was read a third time, by a majority of six.

House of Commons.—The House met on the 3d of May, when Sir J. Mackintosh questioned Mr. Canning respecting a strong French squadron being at the Brazils. Mr. Canning replied, that he had received such an explanation from the ambassador of France as the latter could give, and had also demanded an explanation of his government, which he believed would still more satisfactorily allow him to contradict a report that had created so much alarm. The House divided on the Hide and Skins Bill, 27 for the second reading, and 17 against it. On the 4th a petition was presented from certain occupiers of land in Sussex against the Act which allows bonded corn to be taken out of the warehouses under new regulations. After some observations from different members, it was laid on the table. Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from certain districts of Westmeath against Orange and Ribbon Societies. Mr. Maberley moved that the sum of 1,000,000*l.* be advanced to enable the peasantry to prosecute certain branches of industry in Munster and Connaught. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, two sums having been already advanced in Ireland for that purpose. On a division, 33 voted for and 85 against the motion. On the 5th Mr. Hume presented a petition from Mr. W. Cobbett, complaining of the Kensington turnpike trust, and Sir T. Lethbridge one against the treadmill. Col. Davies moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution of the Irish Militia; his motion was lost by 26 to 10. On the 6th Mr. Canning stated that he had received a communication from the French Government, that the force at Rio Janeiro consisted of only two frigates; one of which was on its way home; and that the British force at every foreign station at present out-numbered that of every other power in the world. Mr. Hume made a motion respecting the Church of Ireland. The Protestant establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, consisted of 1289 incumbents. The numbers appeared to be, four Archbishops and 16 Bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff for so small an army! The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions, one million of which was Protestant, half that number being Dissenters, and the other half of the Church of England. In many cases there was not a single Protestant family in a benefice. According to a calculation which had been made, the church property of Ireland was 3,200,000*l.* as nearly as had been estimated. Thus for 500,000 Protestants there were 1500 clergymen; while for 6,000,000 of Catholics the clergy were but 2500. There were

2224 benefices in Ireland, 1391 being in the gift of the bishops, 293 in the crown, 367 in lay hands, and 21 belonging to the universities. How the remaining benefices were disposed of, had not been stated. In 1818 the total incumbents were 1289. Of these 534 were non-resident. In 1792 the Catholic families in Waterford were 108,625, of Protestants 1375; yet 50 benefices were retained for instructing 1375 Protestants! The incomes of some of the ministers of the Church were enormous for doing nothing: the Bishop of Derry had 20,000*l.* a year, and yet his cathedral was in ruins. He could not conceive what the Irish Government and Church were about, and concluded by moving, "That it is expedient to inquire into the Church Establishment of Ireland, and whether it is more than commensurate to the services performed, the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive." Mr. Stanley opposed the motion as tending to cast odium on the clergy. Mr. Dawson defended the Irish clergy. Mr. D. Browne said, that as long as the revenues of the Established Church continued in their present integrity, he had no hope of seeing peace in Ireland. Mr. Plunket spoke against the motion. Sir F. Burdett supported it. The House divided, for Mr. Hume's proposition 79, against it 152.—On the 7th a petition was presented from Armagh by Mr. Brownlow, against the Corn Laws. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for the amendment of the Saving Banks Bill, to prevent their being misused by persons for whom they are not intended. He also moved for some grants to cover items of the budget unprovided for. The reduction of taxes and duties this year would be 1,700,000*l.*, a sum exceeding his calculation. He stated, that of the 75,000,000*l.* four per cents., 68,000,000*l.* had assented to take 100*l.* stock at 3½ per cent. in exchange for 100*l.* four per cents.; 7,000,000*l.* remained therefore to pay off. This sum he proposed should be raised by exchequer bills. He proposed not to convert the 7,000,000*l.* so issued, but to transfer the amount to the commissioners of the Sinking Fund at three per cent. redeeming a million every quarter. He also proposed to diminish the number of exchequer bills, and to reduce the interest from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* per day. A saving would by this accrue next year of 230,000*l.* on 30,000,000*l.* of bills. He moved therefore for 15,000,000*l.* of exchequer bills, which was granted. On the 10th Sir G. Hill moved the second reading of the Derry Cathedral repair Bill, which was abandoned, upon the opinion of the House being shewn on it. The West India Company Bill was read a second time; the House dividing in favour of the second reading, 102 for, and 30 against the motion. Mr. Maberley moved for the repeal of the assessed taxes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. On a division the numbers were, 78 for, and 171 against the motion. On the 11th, Lord Althorpe made a motion for inquiry into the State of Ireland, which was opposed by Mr. Goulburn and Mr. North, and supported by Sir J. Newport, Mr. Stanley, Sir J. Sebright, and Sir F. Burdett. Mr. Peel opposed the motion. Mr. Canning vindicated his conduct on the Catholic question, denying that he had acted inconsistently in that matter. He had never acted as a partisan in the cause, and, therefore, did not owe to them, or any one breathing, any account of his conduct as to when he thought it right to bring the question forward, or to abstain from doing so. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to deprecate the existence of the Orange Faction in Ireland, and that still more anomalous institution, called the Catholic Association. With regard to the recommendation they had heard as to the appropriation of Church property in Ireland, his opinion was, that the best plan was not to interfere with such property at all. Mr. Tierney, in a very humourous speech, replied to the observations of Mr. Canning. The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, could not flatter himself that he was in his present situation from any personal regard which had been entertained towards him. It was quite certain, that in the eyes of one member of the Cabinet, and a very important one, there was very little to choose between the Right Hon. Secretary and the Pope. He believed that if the Right Hon. Gentleman had stipulated for some prospective measures in favour of the Catholics at that time, they must of necessity have been granted. Sir F. Blake supported the motion. Lord Althorpe briefly replied, and the House divided; for the amendment, 184, for the original motion, 136. On the 12th, several petitions were presented and notices given, but no debate took place. On the 13th, petitions were presented against the New Beer Bill. Mr. Curteis moved for a return of the persons who made returns of the corn sales in London, Liverpool, and Boston; but, on the suggestion of Mr. Peel, withdrew his motion. Motions for a Committee on the Sugar Duties by Mr. Whitmore, and for a continuance of the Salt Duties by Mr. Wodehouse, were withdrawn. Mr. R. Martin moved a resolution to increase the salaries of the great officers of state and of the judges; but it was not seconded. Mr. Hobhouse would

never agree to an increase, but on the principle that there should, in future, be no promotion on the Bench. The County Courts Bill was agreed to, the House dividing on a clause of compensation, Ayes 55, Noes 49. On the 14th, the Game Laws Amendment Bill was committed. On the 17th, Mr. Huskisson moved the second reading of the Warehoused Wheat Bill, to which Mr. Handley made an amendment, "that the Bill be read a second time that day six months." Mr. D. Browne seconded the amendment. Mr. Huskisson said he must repel the insinuation that he brought in the Bill to suit the views of his constituents in Liverpool. He considered it a commercial measure, unimportant to the landed interest. The Bill was finally read a second time. On the 18th, Mr. Calcraft moved for a repeal of all the Duties on Leather after the 5th of June, 1825. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that there were other articles which had a prior claim to remission. On some articles the tax was 300 per cent. on the price; and the moral consideration of preventing smuggling was one which ought to have weight, and was of higher importance than the effect of the restrictions on the leather trade. Lord Althorpe, Sir J Newport, Mr. Maberley, and Sir J. Yorke supported the motion. The House divided, 71 for, and 16 against the Bill. On the 19th, Mr. Dickenson moved for a Committee to inquire into the expenditure of County Rates; the motion was agreed to. On the 20th, Sir J. Newport moved for a return of any lands held by the Dean of Derry for the use of the cathedral, and any property liable to repair the cathedral, under a late inquisition. Mr. Croker moved for an account of each class of freeholders in each town or county in Ireland, distinguishing the classes. The motion was agreed to. Lord Milton also moved for the number of freemen admitted or sworn in any city or borough town of Ireland from 1795 to the present time, and the number of resident householders. On the 21st, Dr. Lushington presented a petition to the House from two free persons of colour in Jamaica, complaining of their being removed from the island by force, illegally and without cause. The petition was read, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hume moved that the Report of the Committee on Artisans and Machinery be laid on the table. The House went into a Committee on the Wool Duties, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the clause that reduces the duty on imported wool to 3*d*. a pound on the 10th of September 1824, and on the 10th of December, to 1*d*. The clause was agreed to. On another, which repealed the laws prohibiting the exportation of British wool, a division took place. It was finally carried, Ayes 180, Noes 20. On one clause Sir E. Knatchbull moved, that instead of a duty of 2*d*. a pound, 1*d*. should be inserted, which was agreed to on a division, 102 being for, and 83 against the amendment.

Our domestic head, since our last, shews hardly any news worth recording, except it be the continued prosperity of the country. Money is still in great plenty among speculators, and new projects are daily springing up for its employ. The tyrant of Spain has refused to acknowledge the bonds of his Government, signed with his own hand, for the loans during the government of the Cortes. This specimen should serve as a warning to money-lenders to the absolute Governments of Europe, of the chance they run of losing their property. We too much fear, as Mr. Canning has already observed, that loan-dealers regard very little the moral end to be promoted by their dealings. Their profession, indeed, differs but little from that of regular gamblers; gain is the sole object, and the means are utterly indifferent to them.

On the 20th ult. his Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's, which was numerously and splendidly attended. The King appeared in as good health as after his recent slight fit of indisposition could have been expected.

A treaty has been concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, by which certain colonies of the latter nation in India are exchanged for those of the former in Sumatra. It also liquidates some claims of England upon the Dutch for the island of Java, for 100,000*l*.

THE COLONIES.

Great fears are entertained for the safety of Sir C. M'Carthy, governor of Sierra Leone. It appears that he sailed for Cape Coast Castle, and remained there on the 13th of December. Subsequently to that time, he set out on an expedition against the Ashantees, who had put a British serjeant to death; dividing his troops into three divisions, and each being at a distance from the other, that which he commanded was attacked at Sicondee on the 21st of the month, by 10,000 Ashantees, a bold and powerful people. Of fourteen officers with him, only one escaped to Cape Coast, a Lieut. Erskine. Some of the oldest merchants of Cape Coast are also

said to be cut off. No official accounts of this event have yet arrived in England, but reinforcements have been sent out. The fate of Sir Charles, personally, is involved in obscurity; some accounts stating that he is a prisoner and wounded. In the absence of official details, hope may yet be indulged that he is only a prisoner. The Dutch are stated to have intrigued deeply with the Africans against us, according to their old and barbarous colonial policy. One of their settlements, when the issue of the battle was known, is said to have fired into the boat of a British frigate, which, however, retaliated by destroying their town.

The Earl of Huntingdon has been recalled from Dominica, and a new Governor appointed; it is supposed, in consequence of his disagreements with the Colonial Assembly.

The slave-owners of Demerara still continue to arraign the conduct of those who wish well to humanity—documents have been drawn up, purporting to be from meetings sanctioned by the Governor Murray himself! They have also unmasked their views still more; the following extract shews what no reasonable person could doubt, that promotion of the welfare of the slave, physically or morally, will never take place, if they can effectually prevent it. The Demerara Newspaper says, "It is most unfortunate for the cause of the planters, that they did not speak out in time. They did not say, as they ought to have said, to the first advocates of missions and education, 'We shall not tolerate your plans till you prove to us that they are safe and necessary—we shall not suffer you to enlighten our slaves, who are by law our property, till you can demonstrate, that when they are made religious and knowing, they will still continue to be our slaves.' The obvious conclusion is this—slavery must exist as it is now, or it will not exist at all.—If we expect to create a community of reading, moral, church-going slaves, we are woefully mistaken.—In what a perplexing predicament do the colonial proprietors now stand! Can the march of events be possibly arrested? Shall they be allowed to shut up the chapels and banish the preachers and schoolmasters, and keep the slaves in ignorance? This would, indeed, be an effectual remedy, but there is no hope of its being applied!"

FOREIGN STATES.

The Committee appointed by the French Chamber of Peers to examine into the project for Septennial Elections, have made a report favourable to the measure, and recommended its adoption. Thus the gradual march to absolute power is going on at home, while Portugal and Spain exhibit its progress under French auspices abroad. A body of 5430 officers of the army on half-pay, the best soldiers of France, have been sent into retirement with unlimited furloughs, on the pretence that they cannot be replaced in activity without injuring the rights of those whose services have been interrupted. This act will certainly render the French army less formidable to Europe. Well officered by returned *ultras*, and their progeny from the *Garde du Corps du Roi*, the time may not be far distant when those who were the admiration and terror of Europe in the field, may become once more an assemblage of *petit-maitres* and noblemen with nosegays at their button-holes, and field-officers in their cradles, as under the *old regime*. At least, if the spirit of the French people does not prevent it, there will be no want of endeavour on the part of those interested in making it so. The plan for the reduction of the French debt has been carried by a majority of 83 only, in the Chamber of Deputies. The capital to be paid off is 25,000,000, in the hands of foreigners; 20,000,000 in the hands of Frenchmen in the departments; and 77,000,000 belonging to inhabitants of Paris, with 18,000,000 that sustained the jobbing on the Exchange. The tenth anniversary of the King's return was celebrated by the State and other authorities on the 3d of May.—M. de Villele the present minister, it is expected, will fall; at least, intrigues are said to be set on foot for that purpose, and at the head of them is the Archbishop of Paris.

Spain remains in her former miserable state. Ferdinand has, it is said, consented to sign an amnesty, which excepts the heads of the military insurrection in the Isle of Leon; the Members of the Cortes who voted the *decheance* of the King at Seville; the chiefs of military insurrections in various parts of Spain, at Madrid, &c.; the assassins of Vinuessa, the judges of Elio, and the authors of the massacres in the prisons of Grenada. It appears that the Spanish Government have requested the presence of the French troops in Spain after the 1st of July next ensuing, the term previously fixed for their departure: and to this request the French Government has acceded, on condition that this nominal amnesty should be published.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

At last we have some tidings to show that the occupations of Rossini in London are not confined to concerts and attendance on musical parties. "Ugo Rè d'Italia," a semi-serious opera, composed by him expressly for our theatre, is announced in the bills. We hope the work will verify the proverb, "Chi va piano, va sano;" for the author has been good four months among us. The greater part of the season has passed away, with one exception, in repeating five or six of his old operas, which, from their frequent representation, year after year, have become familiar to every body; and their performance under his auspices, excepting an improvement in the choruses, certainly did not induce a conviction of the necessity or advantage of his presence for such a purpose. Excepting the choruses, the operas in question had gone fully as well without Rossini: indeed, with the musical strength and taste of London, and the exertions made of late years to engage the best foreign singers, such a result might naturally be anticipated. These exertions, we must do Mr. Benelli the justice to own, have at no former period been so liberal and extensive, we might almost say so profuse—as under the present management. This will appear evident from an enumeration of the vocal company alone, which we subjoin as a matter of historical record, *alphabetically* by all means, for fear of consequences! *Soprani.*—Mesdames Biagioli, Caradori, Catalani, Colbran Rossini, Graziani, Pasta, Ronzi di Begnis, Vestris. *Tenors.*—Signors Begrez, Curioni, Garcia. *Basses.*—Signors Benetti, De Begnis, Placci, Porto, Remorini. *Sundries.*—Signors Crivelli, Di Giovanni, Franceschi, Rosichi. *Choruses.*—Thirty-six male and female voices.

Of this *personnel*, which includes *four* or *five* Prime Donne, we believe all are on the pay-list of the Theatre, excepting Madame Catalani, whose engagement was of a temporary nature; and yet, strange to tell, such was the untowardness of peculiar circumstances, and the effect of constant and accumulated indisposition, that once or twice it was with great difficulty a performance could at all be mustered, indifferent as it turned out; whereas, making even reasonable allowance for casualties, there are persons and talent sufficient to represent almost any opera in *two* houses at the same time! A first-rate Buffo, alone, is still a desideratum.—Several first appearances have taken place since our last report; but the whole interval has passed away without any novelty in the performances. We have been completely saturated with Rossini. Rossini's "Otello" has been revived; Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," has also been brought forth again; Rossini's "Tancredi," likewise made its re-appearance during the month; and Madame Caradori has had the good sense to afford us some relief with Mozart's "Il Don Giovanni," reproduced for her benefit.

"*Otello.*"—Madame Pasta, the boast of the Parisians, and whom our Cognoscenti had so long and so anxiously expected, made her début in Otello, in the character of Desdemona, and earned great and deserved applause. She is unquestionably an artist of the first class; but we candidly own our expectations—perhaps raised to excess by the many enthusiastic reports in her favour—were not quite realized. Perhaps, too, our unaccountable dislike of the opera—for very good judges entertain a high opinion of the music of Otello—may have influenced our judgment in some degree. The story is unfit for an *Opera*; under any but Shakspeare's hands it would have been unfit for the stage altogether. But the meagre extract from our great poet's work, which the Marquis Berio contrived to patch up for the musical drama, has seldom failed to exert a soporific influence over our frame towards the conclusion of the piece. But as we have given our opinion on a former occasion,* we return to Madame Pasta. This lady trod the stage for the first time, when seven years ago she made her début at the King's Theatre, in the part of the page in "Le Nozze di Figaro." At the close of that season she left England, after having performed in one or two more operas, in "Penelope" to a certainty. Those parts were of a secondary rank, and the attention she excited was less owing to any particular vocal or dramatic promise, than to a fine youthful Roman countenance, and a captivating modesty of scenic demeanour. She was then stated to be eighteen years of age. We should, however, take her to be seven or eight-and-twenty at present; an age which combines all the advantages of youth with a period sufficient for the utmost developement of voice, and a proper cultivation of the science, as well as scenic experience. With regard to Madame Pasta's voice, it is a mezzo-soprano, somewhat similar to that of Madame Vestris, but clearer, more powerful, and of greater compass. She commands two octaves, but two or three of the highest notes of this range are

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forced, and not agreeable. Her middle tones are fine and full-bodied; but, occasionally, notes escape in the lowest half octave, which are husky and harsh. In point of cultivation and science, she possesses, first of all, the rare merit of a pure intonation. We have not heard her once out of tune. And she appears not only to be well-grounded in the mysteries of her art, but to manifest in all her vocal exertions a high degree of taste and good feeling. What gained her the greatest applause, was the ease with which she slid, as it were, at once from the notes of her text, powerfully intonated, to adventitious graces, expressed with great delicacy in a very subdued and altogether different tone of voice, which might be compared to the piano of a flageolet, intervening between the forte of a flute. In these embellishments her utterance is far from being rapid; she takes her own time and, tasteful and unaffected as they are, and generally different from the hacknied formulas, and in their proper place, without obscuring the text quite so much, as is often the case with Signor Garcia, they cannot fail of being welcome and delightful. In these efforts, however, and perhaps in the aggregate of her performance, Madame Pasta appears to us to be somewhat too indifferent to tempo: the orchestra has to watch and indulge her much; and we doubt whether in a piece of quick tempo, *a prima vista*, and with an orchestra unyielding, she would be completely successful. Her residence in France, where tempo is generally a secondary consideration, may have had some influence in this particular. The acting of Madame Pasta as Desdemona, has justly been applauded. It is natural and unaffected, and without being so intensely sensitive as Madame Camporese, her predecessor in the same character, evinces a proper degree of feeling, kept within chastened bounds. In the latter scenes with Otello, indeed, she rose to an elevation of pathetic climax, which was truly affecting, and excited the sympathies of the audience. In thus stating impartially the impression which Madame Pasta's début made upon us, we are fully aware of the difficulty of judging of a dramatic and vocal performer from the effect produced in *one* character. We shall ere long see her in Tancredi, and have an opportunity of confirming or correcting our present opinion. Poor Benetti, *per disgrazia sua*, was made to play Iago, and poor work he made of it; as might be expected, when a deeply *serious* and a *tenor* part is assigned to a *comic* and a *bass* singer. Although, under such discouraging contrarieties, there is less fault to be found with *him*, we think he might have contrived to *act* the part better than he did. He walked about in simple vacuity, and seemed to feel nothing, except, perhaps, the preposterousness of his being in the part. For the total ineffectiveness of his singing *he* is not to be blamed; we pitied him at every attempt to force his voice into the tenor scale. These were laughably abortive; several pieces, among others a good duet, were completely spoiled. Reina's Iago of last season was in every respect infinitely more satisfactory. Owing to Curioni's indisposition, and to Signor Torri's declining an engagement at very short notice, Monsieur Begrez was added to the establishment, to sing in Otello. He is a good musician, with an indifferent voice well trained and cultivated. He thus always gives satisfaction in his endeavours to please the audience; and he would succeed still better, if he tried less to please himself by a style of ultra-tastiness and sugary *douceur*, bordering upon effeminacy. The gentleman who did the Doge is a son of the celebrated Crivelli; not bred a singer, but, as we have been informed, come to England to breathe the air of liberty, a delicate fluid at all times; since the Gracchi, less pure in Italy than its physical atmosphere, but just now so much deteriorated by tramontane blasts from the Danube as to be scarcely fit for free inhalation. Signor Crivelli's Doge was sufficiently respectable; at all events, his engagement was probably the means of preventing such persons as Signors Franceschi, Rosichi, &c. from usurping the throne of the Queen of the Adriatic. Of Garcia, Porto, and Caradori, who appeared in the same characters as last year, it is not necessary to speak again.

"*Il Turco in Italia.*"—This opera restored to us, amidst the most enthusiastic greetings of the audience, Madame Ronzi di Begnis, after her confinement and a protracted indisposition, in the character of Fiorilla, the best part of any in which we have seen her. It was evident that her health and physical strength had not regained their former standard. The voice, too, was thinner and less at command: a few months' intermission of practice is sure to be felt! But Madame Ronzi di Begnis, excepting a little diminution of colour, had lost nothing in her personal charms: she looked beautifully interesting, and she acted the part of Fiorilla as if she had studied and performed it all her life-time; such playfulness, such naïveté, such knowingness in handling and mastering a connubial appendage like Don Geronio! The treat is exquisite—to such as have nothing of

the kind at home. One cannot help enjoying it, though, for the sake of husbands, it were to be wished the deputy-licenser would prevent such a course of matrimonial *manège* from being set before our fair partners. Another attraction in the representation of this opera was the first appearance of Signor Remorini, in the character of Selim, the amorous Turk. Here M. Benelli has hit the mark. Signor Remorini, as a singer at all events, is a great acquisition, absolutely first-rate in his line. We doubt whether, taken altogether, a better bass has ever trod these boards. The voice not only is powerful, but full and melodious; and although not descending to the extremity of Porto's compass, quite of sufficient range to execute forcibly any bass-score. Voices like these cannot, from physical causes, possess the flexibility of tenors or sopranos; as little as the execution on the serpent can equal that of the bassoon, that of the bassoon the clarionet. Deep notes on any instruments require more efforts in their production, and, when produced, vibrate more slowly, than acute sounds. Hence they require altogether more time to produce any effect. Thus Signor Remorini's voice is more flexible than the deeper voice of Porto, and less so than the more acute bass of De Begnis: but it has all the flexibility which nature and good cultivation would admit of. We were delighted with it, because we limited our demands within the bounds of practicability. As to Signor Remorini's acting, it is natural we should resort to a comparison with Cartoni, the last Selim on this stage, and certainly a good one. The comparison is not unfavourable to the former, who, although perhaps a shade more formal, manifested sufficient humour and gallantry for a Mussulman lover—a very unceremonious and to-the-point-coming race of mortals in *puncto sexti*—and evinced a freedom and propriety of action and gesticulation which shewed him to be in full possession of the stage. He looked and dressed the Turk completely; in Christian costume we shall be able to judge better of his figure and exterior. Signor Rosichi enacted the poet for the first time, and it ought to have been for the last time too. *Poeta nascitur*; but Signor Rosichi most assuredly was not born for that line, nor for any other behind the curtain. One might, perhaps, be disposed to put up with such neutrals in a play; but in an opera, where they have at least to take parts in concerted pieces, and frequently obligato parts, their deficiency, generally coupled with infinite self-importance, forms a sad source of disappointment and vexation.—To say no more, Signor Di Giovanni, who performed his old part of the Gipsey Captain, is a jewel to Signor Rosichi!! Madame Graziani also enacted her usual part; and as we have on several occasions borne a little hard on that lady, we owe it to justice to state, that she always takes great pains, and, what is more, that she shews signs of improvement. She went respectably through Madame Caradori's part in "Otello," assigned to her on very short notice. Signor de Begnis is as excellent as ever in Don Geronio, a Neapolitan edition of Jerry Sneak, which he depicts with a fidelity and truth, evidently the result of a study from nature.

"*Il Don Giovanni.*"—This opera, after Madame Caradori's benefit, was repeated twice or three times. Most of the characters were in new hands. Signor de Begnis (Leporello), Monsieur Begrez (Ottavio), and Madame Ronzi di Begnis (Donna Anna), retained the parts which they had performed on prior occasions; but the novelties were—Garcia in Don Giovanni, Porto in Don Pedro and Masetto, Madame Caradori in Zerlina, and a Signora Biagioli in Donna Elvira. Upon the whole, the performance was much inferior to former representations of this opera, either two years ago, when Zucchelli played Don Giovanni, or at an earlier period, when Ambrogetti did the part. We have never lost an opportunity of testifying the sense we entertain of Signor Garcia's great musical accomplishments, and we have on many occasions done full justice to his talents as an actor. We need not, therefore, apprehend a misinterpretation of our motives, if candour compels us to own, that this gentleman's Don Giovanni was, upon the whole, a failure. A great part of his want of success, indeed, is not to be attributed to him. Don Giovanni is a bass part, which ought not to have been assigned to a genuine and exclusive tenor singer. Some transpositions were resorted to; but in the concerted pieces they were impracticable, of course. The sublime trio, therefore, "Ah soccorso," the fine quartett "Non ti fidar," the magnificent sestett in the second act, and other parts in which Don Giovanni's part is essential, were quite ineffective.—"Là ci darem" went tolerably; "Fin' ch' han dal vino," transposed to C, no great things. Most of this, for the cause already assigned, Signor Garcia could not help: at the same time it appeared to us as if he were not quite at home, the style of the music did not seem to accord with his manner; there was little opportunity for introducing the florid, and, we will allow, tasteful decorations, in which Signor Garcia delights,

and has perhaps not his equal.—But the acting! In this particular, too, we found ourselves disappointed. Vivacity, motion, and strong gesticulation, were not wanting on many occasions; but the demeanour of Garcia's Giovanni was rather that of a boisterous, self-sufficient *parvenu*, than the deportment of a gentleman, an experienced fascinating seducer. Want of room prevents us from dilating on this subject: we will only add, among others, that in the last superb finale, where Giovanni is all and every thing, Signor Garcia took matters much too quietly, when he sat so much at his ease among his fair guests, that one scarcely knew it was he who sang from behind the table. Porto's Don Pedro may be termed tolerable; his plump and well-conditioned figure looked any thing but ghostly or ghastly. As Masetto we liked him better; he shewed a quantum of quaint rustic humour, for which we had not given him credit. Caradori's Zerlina was also more satisfactory than we had anticipated: but the gentle, delicate, and graceful Caradori, in a situation, moreover, to preclude great exertion, could scarcely be expected to reach the *beau idéal* of the character. She sang, however, with great taste and truth, and with considerable animation and cheerfulness. Indeed Madame Caradori's singing always does our heart good; her style is the right one—genuine, unaffected, yet polished and delicate; precisely that which we should recommend to pupils for imitation. A little more of physical power—and we are not without hopes of an increased vigour of nature—and this lady would soon fill a high rank in the profession. Donna Elvira was performed by a Madame Biagioli, who is stated to have never appeared on the stage before! The debût, in that case, was not amiss, considering all things; but there is much room for improvement. Madame Biagioli might be a desirable acquisition in a private friendly music-party: she possesses a fair voice, and seems to have cultivated singing with advantage; but she can hardly, as yet, aspire to form a satisfactory representative of Donna Elvira at the King's Theatre. Waving language, London could muster many equally capable, and not a few who would sing the connecting solo passages in the first trio as they are written, without slipping every other semiquaver. But, upon the whole, Madame Biagioli acquitted herself creditably, and her part in the finales and other full pieces reached our ear distinctly and effectively. Her acting was perhaps as satisfactory as could be expected from a novice on the stage, who had to struggle not only against all the disadvantages of a first appearance, but, moreover, against the constant entanglement of an appendage of some yards of satin, which would have rendered the functions of a trainbearer any thing but a sinecure. Whether it was owing to that cause, or to habit, Madame Biagioli carried her head very unsteady and restless: as the train moved one way, the head went the other. Mad. de Begnis sang and acted with great taste, science, and feeling. She is a treasure we hope these boards will long have to boast of. Signor de Begnis's Leporello is much too cool and tame: the character is next to Figaro in vivacity. Bating this objection, his exertions, both vocal and dramatic, were very laudable.

"*Tancredi.*"—We have just time to notice briefly the representation of one more opera of Rossini, which took place at a time when we usually close our report. Of the opera itself we have spoken last season.* It established Rossini's popularity, owing to the attractions of "Tu che accendi," and one or two more striking pieces; but, upon the whole, the score is thin, and there is much common-place and even trifling matter in the composition. The principal attraction in the present performance was Madame Pasta as Tancredi,—a part in which report had stated her to be unrivalled. We attended, therefore, with intense eagerness, in order to fix more firmly our opinion of this lady's merits, and we found no cause to alter or qualify the judgment we had previously formed. Madame Pasta's Tancredi cannot fail to create a forcible impression. Without intensely pathetic emotion, she displays great feeling and judgment in depicting the character; and her singing is distinguished by chaste yet emphatic expression, great taste, and much good science, combined with all the advantages resulting from a high cultivation of the voice, and the charms of youthful freshness. She has a style of her own, which she employs with great success, and which displays her excellencies in their full force, while it conceals some imperfections. Among the latter we reckon the inefficiency and huskiness of some of her lower notes, and a certain degree of want of powerfulness in various parts of her scale—at least in so large a house as the King's Theatre. In some of the concerted pieces it required an acute hearing to distinguish her part. In a smaller house, like the Italian Theatre in Paris, this disadvantage naturally must be less, if at all felt. In her principal songs, especially in "Tu che accendi," with "Di tanti palpiti," the orchestra

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obviously had been tutored into a pianissimo accompaniment—a rare phenomenon at the King's Theatre—which had so excellent an effect that we could wish the practice were more generally introduced. If we might be permitted another observation, we would add, that Madame P.'s style of singing, however fascinating, is not calculated to convey a full and distinct impression of the authentic melody, such as the composer wrote or conceived it, owing to the variety of graces she introduces, and also to encroachments on measure and rhythm in which she indulges. Madame de Begnis, in Amenaide, sang with augmented vocal strength, and with a degree of purity, taste, and science, which, to say the least, left no room for apprehension from any comparison with the exertions of Madame Pasta. And she was perfectly in the right, when at the conclusion of the piece a clapping of hands implied a personal appearance from somebody—a foreign custom which we hope to see laid aside—to come forth *with* Mad. Pasta, both led by Curioni. Curioni, as Argirio, gave universal satisfaction: not so Signor Benetti, in the part of Orbazano, who sang roughly, displayed very superficial feeling, and played altogether indifferently. The oboe, as usual, gave more than once some shrill and impure intonations, which in one little solo passage of the overture were so offensive, that they excited a pretty general hiss of reprobation. The choruses were far from being so effective as we had observed them on some recent occasions.

THE DRAMA.

EASTER SPECTACLES.

Hail to thee, Easter Monday, saintliest of all St. Mondays in the year! Thou comest, breathing of Spring, after the passionless repose of Passion-week, to send dowagers to their cards, apprentices to Greenwich, and *us* to the play! Now all men bethink themselves of rest or restless pleasure, for this one day the Court of King's Bench is silent, and *à fortiori* Ixion's wheel stands still! Now again are the playbills eloquent, and the words of present contract, "This Evening," strike on our delighted eyes. They are characteristic too of the time; for, like a grand Irish oration, they compress the meaning of the performances contained in the play into a line, and then expand, with splendid images of pure no-meaning, the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious melodrame in full Ciceronian majesty. The choice perplexes the crowd of happy gazers; for now have the *minors* a partial supremacy of attraction: the Surrey rivals the theatre San Carlos at Naples in crimson velvet and filigree (would that it rivalled itself in the days of Jenny Deans!) Ashley's, within its little circle, exhibits the battle of Waterloo fought by real heroes, and taxes those who enjoy the royal sport at a very trifle; the Coburg glows with redder murders than the Newgate Calendar ever boasted: and Sadler's Wells ('reft of its immortal clown!) sheds its first coolness on the infant summer. Yet we, constant to old association, take our accustomed place in the centre of the second circle of Drury Lane Theatre, which is the best position for enjoying a grand sight, and not the worst, in this liberally contracted house, for witnessing a picturesque tragedy. On this occasion Virginius was prologue to the spectacle, and vindicated its power and its beauty by making those weep who came only to stare. At first it seemed as if the spirit of the time, which inclined to spectacle, would reduce every thing to dumb-show; but Macready gained the ear of the turbulent, and kept it without interruption till the curtain fell. Then, indeed, the audience seemed to arouse themselves from their Roman dream, to a remembrance of the grand afterpiece they came to see before their attention was so happily arrested; they heard the preluding bells, each longer and more exciting than the last, with patient restlessness; grew romantic as they listened to the snatches of old tunes literally scattered through the prophetic overture; and were hushed in solemn silence when the curtain rose. Right learned and mysterious was the announcement by which the proprietor, who patronizes classic lore as well as British genius, raised the expectation and "puzzled the will" of the auditors; for, not content with the awful name "Zoroaster," he introduced a word in Greek characters, not half so unintelligible, however, as a grand compound epithet in good Roman type at the other house, which is longer than a Welsh name. If, however, the spectators were contented to be "all eye," they received the fullest gratification; for never in our memory was so rich and varied a treat provided for the sense of vision, Grieve and Hollagan were outdone, the Panoramas were surpassed, and the Diorama almost equalled. As the scenery was the richest, so

the story was the most absurd—the most childish (we beg pardon of the nursery!) ever exhibited, in tiresome, set speeches. If we were gifted with the power and love of antitheses, like Mr. North, we could ring the changes on this melodrame with the same impartiality displayed in his speech on Ireland, and to as good purpose—but it is not worth while, as we have no politic manager or theatrical politician to admire and reward us. Shall we tell the story?—"Much misery," as the Stranger says, "may be comprised in few words." A peasant youth of Egypt becomes the pupil of the sage Zoroaster, who wisely gives him, by way of moral improvement, full command over space, time, wealth, and power, which he is enabled to subject to his wish, by the aid of a little urchin who attends him with a harp, denominated, wherefore we know not, "the harp of Memnon." He begins hopefully, by deserting a girl to whom he is betrothed, and who at last proves, how or why nobody knows, to be the right heiress to the crown of Egypt; and proceeds in a succession of splendid follies, rising one above another like the bidders at Mr. Puff's auction. After lolling on Ottomans and strutting on terraces, to give full scope to Mr. Marinari's ingenuity and to the agility of the dancers, he requires to be transported to the centre of the earth, and is conveyed to an odd sort of scene, which does not exactly look like the centre of gravity. At first the reason of this freak in the author—for we do not expect his personages to have motives of their own—is rather dubious; but we perceive his wisdom, when his puppet commands his attendant imp to shew him "all the wonders of nature and art," and, at his bidding, the centre of the earth opens, and the Pyramids, the Sphynx, the Colossus of Rhodes, the Bay of Naples, the falls of Tivoli, Babylon in its glory, and Babylon in ruins, pass in review before him and us—with a little scenic episode, somewhere between Tivoli and Babylon, of Blackfriars Bridge and St. Paul's! It is obvious that the melo-dramatist is anxious to shew his impartiality by choosing a point equidistant from all these wonders, so that all may be equally probable, and therefore conducts us to the centre of the earth, that we may see the grandeurs of its surface. Returning from this critical situation, our aspiring shepherd resolves on obtaining the hand of the Queen of Egypt, and, irritated by her refusals, calls on the little harper to make him a king. No sooner is this said than done; for in rush four or five attendants, with a ready-made crown and a scarlet robe, which of course ensure to him a kingdom; but the Queen still refuses the honour which he proffers. He stamps again, and calls out, "Make me an Emperor!" which is accomplished in an instant by four other mutes, who put a purple robe over the red mantle, studded with a few more stars. Again he is rejected; on which he insists on being made immortal: but the little slave looks sad, and the wise Zoroaster, thinking that his protegé is now going rather too far, raises an earthquake which brings his palace about his ears, and shuts him up in one of the Pyramids. Here he learns that his old mistress is Queen of Egypt; and, refusing to purchase his own freedom by murdering her, is forgiven, and allowed to share her throne. There is a resplendent moral! The scene-painter, however, triumphs, and well deserves his victory.

The story of the afterpiece at Covent Garden is less marvellously absurd, though also of Egyptian growth, and ycleped "The Spirits of the Moon." It is a story of a usurper and magician opposed to the rightful heir, disguised as a peasant lad, who finally succeeds. Farley, the Napoleon of stage usurpers, is the tyrant; Miss Love in pantaloons, looking pretty and awkward, but not ashamed, is the peasant prince; and those admirable seconds in a plot of this kind, T. P. Cooke for the heroic, and young Grimaldi for the farcical, do good service: while Mrs. Vining vies in fencing with Mr. Blanchard from the Coburg. The scenery here, though inferior to that at Drury Lane, is better conducted; and one scene representing the recession of the waters of the Nile, gives the old maxim "ex nihilo nihil fit" the lie. There is one rare praise due to the conductors of this piece: that they have wisely forborne to run it every night after the first month; and now, at the time of this present writing, indulge us with an occasional cessation of the Egyptian mysteries.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

"Measure for Measure" has been revived at this house with considerable strength of cast, but without brilliant success. The play is Shakspeare's; yet we must fairly own that we wish it had not been brought from its place in the library, where its characteristic and poetic beauties may be enjoyed by those who can separate them from the alloy which the incidents cast upon them. On the stage a plot is every thing; in the closet it is little to readers who have higher tastes and feelings than mere curiosity to gratify. In few even of Shakspeare's plays is there a richer variety of character, or more truth and fineness of discrimination: the saintly Angelo, who stands the repu-

sentative of a goodly tribe, and whose very severity against human obliquity sharpens his desire to share it; the noble-minded Isabella; the stupid, reckless, fearless, and rudely heroic Barnardine; and the youthful lib. rtine Claudio, cleaving to life and pleasure with a right honest love, which ought hardly to be named cowardice—to say nothing of that lower group which are depicted with the unction, the vividness, and the redeeming good-nature of a more poetic Hogarth—form an admirable study of human nature, while the sentiments have become the noblest common-places in the world. Yet the groundwork of all this consists of circumstances which a wise and well-regulated mind would neither cant about nor dwell on; and the spirit is the worst possible—because it brings natural frailties ostentatiously forward, and visits them with penalties ridiculously severe. When Mrs. Siddons played Isabella, indeed, these defects were almost unfelt. She cast around every scene in which she appeared such an air of purity and sisterly grace; she pleaded in accents in which the voice of merciful virtue seemed so irresistibly to breathe; and her indignant denunciations of hypocrisy, of oppression, and of cowardice, were so softened, and yet strengthened by perfect womanliness of tone and manner, that it was impossible to see any thing but her when she was present, or to think of any but her when she was away. Miss O'Neil succeeded, but fell infinitely short of her great predecessor, and scarcely equalled herself in other characters. Mrs. Bunn, who played the part at Drury-lane, followed in the steps of Mrs. Siddons; and though sometimes a little too vehement and declamatory, produced considerable effect, and vindicated her supremacy in this line of tragedy over all her living rivals. Macready was condemned to walk about and look dignified in the Duke; a part which, we suppose, is given to a principal tragedian on account of its length, for there is not a situation from beginning to end, while the short part of Angelo would afford within its few speeches scope for considerable power. Mr. Macready sustained the barren honours of his place with appropriate stateliness; and in the last scene, where a growing affection for Isabella steals through his words and manner, gave to the rising passion a subdued expression at once fanciful and true. Mr. Archer made the most of the graceful coward Claudio; Miss Lydia Kelly as Marianne made the infidelity and bad taste of Angelo look sufficiently heinous; Liston, for once, did nothing whatever in Lucio; but a gentleman named Webster, who undertook the part of Pompey on the instant, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Harley, displayed not only comic but characteristic humour, and will, we trust, reap permanent advantage from the accident which made the town acquainted with his merits. Mr. Browne, who is the most versatile actor on the establishment, played Barnardine with considerable force, though he fell far short of that tremendous power by which poor Emery used to realise one of the finest conceptions of Shakspeare.

Our observations on Covent Garden Theatre we are compelled to omit this month, for want of space. The chief attraction has been Henry IV.; in which Mr. Charles Kemble has played Falstaff with great success.

FINE ARTS.

First Annual Exhibition of the Society of British Artists.—In returning to our remarks on this interesting collection, the first works that revert to our memory are those of Mr. Hofland; and the first of these is 60, "Ulswater, Cumberland, looking towards Patterdale." Nothing can be more delightful in its way than this view—nothing more chaste in colouring, more correct in perspective, or more natural and effective in its general result. And if it is without that ideal character which no one but Claude ever gave to his landscapes—at the same time preserving in them a perfect verisimilitude of effect—perhaps the absolutely satisfying impression which it conveys to the spectator, is the next best quality which a work of this kind can possess. This view of the lovely scene which it represents, is as good as a sight of the actual scene itself. If Claude had painted the same scene under the same circumstances, *his* imitation would ("not to speak it profanely") have been *better* than the original; because Claude was a landscape-painter and poet as well. Perhaps what we mean in this instance may be made clearer by adding, that we conceive Claude to have possessed qualities, both of hand and of mind, nearly similar to those possessed by the delightful artist more immediately before us, and by his distinguished contemporary and fellow-exhibitor, Mr. Martin; that Hofland can see all which is to be seen in a landscape, and can depict all he sees; and

Martin can imagine more than is to be seen in any landscape, and can depict what he imagines; but that Claude, and Claude alone, could do both; and could thus communicate to his pictures that kind and degree of poetical interest which no actual scene ever did possess, except in the mind of the observer of it. There are several other most pleasing works by Hofland in this collection,—the principal of which are an elegant little moonlight composition (27)—two views in Blenheim Park (269 and 292)—and two scenes at Hampstead. In the same class of art with the above works, is one very conspicuous in size, by Glover. It is an imaginary scene, with a figure of Narcissus in the front, to give it a name and an ideal character. In point of general effect, as to composition as well as colouring, this picture is not inferior to any that we remember to have noticed by this artist; but, like all the rest of his works, it is greatly deficient in that raciness which can alone rivet the attention of the observer of nature, and that spirit and solidity which can alone satisfy it. The only other conspicuous landscapes in this collection are those of Mr. Linton—in particular, a view of the Vale of Lonsdale (149). This striking work is executed with very considerable spirit and force in the foreground portions of it, and the distances are managed with much skill and knowledge of picturesque effect; and if, in the general tone of the colouring, there is an absence of that rich warmth, as well as that tender softness, the union of which is so fascinating in works of art, and which it is (to say the least of it) so allowable to introduce into imaginary scenes—such, for example, as that of Mr. Glover, noticed above—we, for our own parts, very much doubt whether the impressions conveyed in the latter case are so natural, and therefore so permanent and valuable, as those produced by a work like the present of Mr. Linton, which professes to shew us, and which does shew us, an actual scene as it actually exists. But we must quit the landscape-painters for their more intellectual, if not more attractive rivals. Mr. Heaphy seems to have turned his attention more than ever to oil-painting; and his success has certainly been upon the whole proportionate to the efforts he has made towards it. We have here three considerable works from his pencil—all of them elaborately finished, and one possessing very conspicuous merit indeed, both of individual character and of general effect. We allude to "The Game of Put," 167. It cannot be expected that we should enter much into detail in regard to elaborate works of this kind; but we must mention, in particular, the admirably puzzled expression of the man in the night-cap, in front; the portly independence and indifference of the landlord; the delightfully countrified sweetness of the gamekeeper's wife; and the unexaggerated truth of the whole scene. If Mr. Heaphy would seek to acquire a little more spirit in his mode of handling, and a little less gaudiness in his style of colouring, he might yet surpass, in a very considerable degree, all that he has hitherto done. His "Portraits of Children," (201) is a very charming little work, full of life and even of character; the youngest child, in particular, is capital. But for his other picture of "Leap Year Ladies,"(193,) we candidly confess that it is a complete puzzle to us. Whether this must be considered as the painter's fault, or ours, is more than we shall pretend to say.—As a work of character, we consider Mr. Rippingille's picture entitled "Cross-examining a Witness," (197) to be the very best that this in many respects clever artist has ever painted; and, as a piece of colouring, it is perhaps the worst. In fact, it exhibits very considerable power indeed, both of conception and expression; and if the artist's eye and hand had been as cultivated in regard to the secondary parts of his art, as they have here shewn themselves to be in what must certainly be considered as the primary ones, his work would have been really first-rate. As it is, however, the picture is full of interest; so much so, indeed, that we must not refer to any particular part of it, but recommend the whole to general attention and examination—which it will be found to repay as well as any work in these rooms.

We find it impossible, with any thing like justice to the numerous other exhibitions that are at present pressing upon us for notice, to do more than refer by name to a few more of the meritorious works which are here before us. On running our eye over the Catalogue, we perceive that the veteran Northcote is the only R. A. who has been liberal enough to lend his aid to this New Society. For this, if for nothing else, his works ought to be particularly pointed out: though they merit that distinction in themselves. They consist of a "Portrait of an old Man"—which can surely be no other than that of the artist himself—so full is it of that intellectual life over which age (in him) seems to have no power. A hooded-hawk is introduced into this picture—for what reason we cannot divine, unless it be to throw the imagination back to that period

(some fifty or a hundred years ago!) when this artist was in his glory, as the friend of Reynolds, of Goldsmith, and of Johnson, and when he was as young and as happy as—he is now. The other picture by this artist is called "The Sylvan Doctor," (40,) and represents a Faun taking a thorn out of the foot of a little Shepherd-boy. The natural and intent expression of the Faun is excellent.—The portraits in this Exhibition are comparatively few—which is a good omen; but they are not by any means first-rate—which is a bad one:—for an indifferent portrait is the worst thing in the world. We meet with some, however, that merit commendation. That by Mr. Haydon, (204) which we noticed in our last, is certainly the best in these rooms, both in character and in colouring. We may mention, also, a very clever and promising one by Mr. Pearson (55); a very dignified and characteristic one of the Duke of Sussex, by Lonsdale (148); and lastly, one of Talma, (209) by the same artist. We must now close our notice of this first Exhibition of the New Society, by sincerely wishing, and, what is more to the purpose, confidently promising it, all the success that—it shall hereafter deserve.

Royal Academy.—In our prospective notice (some months ago) of the New Society of British Artists, we expressed an opinion that the establishment of such an institution, whatever might be its effects on the individual interests of those concerned in it, would be pretty sure to further the general interests of Art itself. We are happy at being confirmed in this opinion, by the present appearance of the Royal Academy's Exhibition Rooms—which display, to our thinking, a greater proportion of general talent than they have had to boast of for several years past. That this is in part occasioned by the feeling of rivalship called forth by the New Society, can scarcely be doubted; and that such feeling will increase, and its good effects increase with it, in proportion as the efforts of the Society in question are correspondent to the hopes that have been excited by it, seems equally certain. But amidst the pleasing evidence that we here meet with of the general advance of Art, we are bound to notice its apparently retrograde movement in a few individual but splendid instances. In fact, although, upon the whole, the present Exhibition may be pronounced an excellent one, yet we cannot conceal from ourselves, and should therefore do wrong in endeavouring to conceal from others, that it is sadly deficient in first-rate works by our first-rate artists. Turner does not exhibit one picture. Hilton, one of our two best depictors of historical and imaginative subjects, exhibits but one work; and that, though not without talent, is very far from advancing his claims on our general admiration. Howard, whose somewhat vague, but yet light, elegant, and airy fancies were wont to blend themselves so pleasingly with the usual dull monotony of individual portraiture, has this year done nothing but add to this monotony, with one slight exception, scarcely worth naming. And Wilkie himself has given us but two small pictures, both of which are not only inferior to all his previous works that we are able to call to memory, but are by no means equal to some that we meet with by artists of greatly inferior pretensions.

Unacquainted, as we are, with any of the secret history of modern Art, and concerning ourselves with its visible results alone, as they reach us in common with that public of which we form a part, we shall not pretend to assign, or even to guess at, any reason for the deficiency, which we have however not been able to avoid noticing, but which we the less lament as it affords us more time and a less preoccupied attention to bestow on that general excellence, which, as we have stated above, pervades the Exhibition before us. In the first place, we find several of the President's portraits, and some of these of the very highest class; and, also, not a few other portraits, which, if they do not rival those of Sir Thomas Lawrence, at least make such near approaches to them, that their artists respectively need not lament to see them hanging side by side with his. There are several by Philips, some of which are coloured with that peculiar *sweetness*, of which he alone is capable in the present day. Also, many by Shee, Jackson, and Howard, that have each their peculiar merits—as we shall see hereafter. Then we have a splendid Water Scene, by Calcott; three or four exquisite Landscapes, by Collins; and one of great power, by Constable; a highly clever piece of character, by Mulready; one full of truth and spirit, by Leslie, illustrative of a scene in Don Quixote; a rich and original one, by Newton, from Moliere; and in short, a great variety of minor works, presenting altogether a display of talent that we scarcely think has been equalled in this country since the first rise of Art among us.—This general notice of the Royal Academy's fifty-sixth Exhibition must suffice till next month; when we hope to bestow such detailed notices of the above works as our limited space will permit.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge.—The excavations for the foundations of the new buildings at King's College are begun, and a considerable quantity of stone being already landed, the erections will be commenced immediately. It is expected that the hall and the Provost's lodge will be covered in by the end of October. The College, when completed, will present a pile of buildings unrivalled in this kingdom, and scarcely equalled by any Gothic edifices in Europe. The architect is William Wilkins, Esq. of Caius College.

Irish Survey.—Major Colby is to have the direction; and, to increase the rapidity of it, twenty cadets who have left the Woolwich academy, and are waiting for commissions in the Ordnance Corps, have been ordered on that service. They are to rendezvous at Cardiff for further instruction in land-surveying, under Mr. Dawson, of the late corps of Draftsmen, with whom they will remain about six weeks, and then proceed to Ireland.

Royal Society.—Two learned Frenchmen, M. Fourier, perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and M. Vauquelin, celebrated for his important chemical researches, have lately been admitted members of the Royal Society of London.

Aurora Borealis.—Dr. L. Thienemann, who spent the winter of 1820 and 1821 in Iceland, made numerous observations on the polar lights. He states the following as some of the general results of his observations:—1. The polar lights are situated in the lightest and highest clouds of our atmosphere. 2. They are not confined to the winter season, or to the night, but are present, in favourable circumstances, at all times, but are only distinctly visible during the absence of the solar rays. 3. The polar lights have no determinate connexion with the earth. 4. He never heard any noise proceed from them. 5. Their common form, in Iceland, is the arched, and in a direction from N.E. and W.S.W. 6. Their motions are various, but always within the limits of clouds containing them.

Royal Society of Literature.—The annual general Meeting of the Royal Society of Literature took place last month at its Chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The President, the Bishop of St. David's, took the chair, and shortly addressed the meeting in a speech, in which he alluded not only to the progress of the Society since its establishment, but to various interesting literary and scientific topics, likely to be advanced by its means. The Secretary then read a report of the proceedings of the council during the past year; embracing the election of the ten associates on the Royal foundation, the enactment of bye-laws (now sanctioned by the general meeting), and a synopsis of the papers which had been read at the ordinary meetings.—The meeting afterwards proceeded to other business, and to ballot for the officers &c. for the ensuing year; when the scrutineers attested the following return to have been unanimously made:—*President.*—The Right Rev. Lord Bishop of St. David's. *Vice-Presidents.*—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne; Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Chester; Right Hon. Lord Grenville; Right Hon. Charles Yorke; Hon. G. Agar Ellis; Sir James Mackintosh; the Venerable Archdeacon Nares. *The Treasurer.*—Archibold Elijah Impey, Esq. *Librarian.*—The Rev. H. Harvey Baber. *Secretary.*—The Rev. R. Cattermole.

Glasgow University.—Last month, Professor Jardine intimated to the Faculty of the College, that after having discharged the duties of the professor of logic in this University during a period of fifty years, he now, from his age, and the increased numbers of his class, found the labours of teaching too great: he therefore requested that the Faculty would appoint an assistant before next Session, to whom he was ready to allow an ample remuneration. The members of the Faculty received the communication with the deepest expression of respect and attachment to their aged and distinguished colleague; who, by his eminence as a teacher, and the excellence of his character, had so long done honour to the University, and conferred incalculable benefits on thousands from every quarter of the British empire.

Pyroxylic Spirit.—About two years ago, Mr. Warburton, of London, sent to the late Dr. Marcet, of Geneva, a certain quantity of a particular fluid arising from the rectification of the acetic acid of wood. Messrs. Macaire and Marcet jun. members of the Society of Physics and Natural History at Geneva, having examined this fluid, read in the meeting of the Society held on the 16th of last October, a memoir on the subject. These two chemists have given to the fluid in question the name of pyroxylic spirit, which recalls its origin. Their observations lead them to conclude, first, that there exist at least two vegetable fluids, simple, and distinct from alcohol,

but possessing, like that liquid, the property of forming, with acids, particular ethereal spirits; secondly, that these two fluids, which they distinguish by the names of pyro-acetic spirit and pyroxylic spirit, are different from each other both in their properties and in their composition.

Organic Remains.—Cuvier, having received a sketch of the fossil discovered at Lyme, wrote to London to state his opinion that the head could not have belonged to so small a body, it being well known to geologists that fragments of different animals are frequently found lying immediately contiguous. Since that, however, he has been furnished with a good drawing; and his curiosity was so excited that he actually made a journey from Paris, in order to have a sight of it. He congratulates the British nation on having such a grand specimen, and says that the contents of the blue lyas at Lyme are so numerous and extraordinary, that he shall not be surprised at any discovery that may be made there.

Cyloplerus Lumpus.—A fish not often met with in this part of the country, the Cyloplerus Lumpus of Linnæus, or Lump Sucker, was lately caught by some of the fishermen, in a net at the mouth of the river Tyne. The body of this fish is angulated with bony or horny tubercles, and the colour varies much in different specimens, some being as red as sealing-wax, while others are of a lake colour, dashed over on different parts with brown. The head is obtuse, the mouth in the anterior part; the back sharp and elevated; the sucker large, and placed between the pectoral fins. This specimen was from twelve to thirteen inches in length, and the colour which predominated was green, which is unusual. It was purchased, we understand, by a gentleman of Bywell, who intends to have it preserved. Two others, one a male, measuring twelve inches seven-eighths, and weighing two pounds five ounces; the other a female, in length nineteen inches and a half, and in weight ten pounds one ounce and a half,—were taken on the 9th of April at Hartley.

London Mechanics' Institution.—Last month there was a very numerous meeting of the members of this Society, to hear the first of a Course of Lectures, which are to be given on Chemistry. The Lecturer is Mr. R. Phillips, and he never had a more delighted or more attentive audience. Not a murmur was heard through the whole lecture; and loud clapping of hands at the conclusion of various interesting experiments, and at the termination of the discourse, must have convinced him, that his hearers understood and appreciated his instruction. The sight of eight or nine hundred artificers thus collecting, after their daily toils are over, to listen to the voice of science, is something new in this metropolis, and marks an era in the history of its population that future historians will dwell on with pride.

Medical Society.—The Medical Society of London, at their last general Meeting, presented the Fothergillian gold medal for the best Essay on Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine, to R. W. Bampfield, Esq.

Political Economy.—Some of the friends of the late Mr. Ricardo resolved to establish a Lectureship in the metropolis, on Political Economy; and the first Lecture was delivered last month by Mr. M'Culloch, at the rooms of the Geological Society; the Lectures to be repeated every Monday and Thursday. The room was crowded by a most respectable audience. Mr. M'Culloch began his Lecture by pointing out the importance of the study of political economy; and observed that the accumulation of wealth could alone raise men from that miserable state of society in which all were occupied in providing for their immediate physical wants, by affording them the means of subsistence when employed in the cultivation of the mental powers, or in those pursuits which embellish life. After shewing the nature of the evidence on which political economy is founded, and remarking that the diversity of opinion among its professors was no proof that the science could not be established on a firm basis, he gave a short history of it, and concluded by paying a well-merited compliment to the memory of the distinguished economist whose name the Lectureship is to bear.

Influence of Sounds on the Elephant and Lion.—In the human ear the fibres of the circular tympanum radiate from its centre to its circumference, and are of equal length: but Sir E. Home has found that in the elephant, where the tympanum is oval, they are of different lengths, like the radii from the focus of an ellipse. He considers that the human ear is adapted for musical sounds by the equality of the radii, and he is of opinion that the long fibres in the tympanum of the elephant enable it to hear very minute sounds, which it is known to do. A pianoforte having been sent on purpose to Exeter 'Change, the higher notes hardly attracted the elephant's notice, but the low ones roused his attention. The effect of the higher notes of the pianoforte upon the great lion in Exeter 'Change was only to excite his attention, which was very great. He remained silent and motionless. But no sooner were the flat notes sounded, than

he sprang up, attempted to break loose, lashed his tail, and seemed so furious and enraged as to frighten the female spectators. This was attended with the deepest yells, which ceased with the music. Sir E. Home has found this inequality of the fibres in neat-cattle, the horse, deer, the hare, and the cat.—*Phil. Trans.* 1823.

Test of perfect Vaccination.—All parents should insist on the family surgeon's using the test discovered by Dr. Bryce, of Edinburgh. It consists in vaccinating on the other arm from the one first vaccinated. If the first has been perfect, both pustules will ripen precisely at the same time: if this does not take place, the constitution has not been properly affected, and it must be repeated. This is simple and easy, and ought never to be neglected.

New Society.—A Society has been formed at Plymouth, called the West Medical and Chirurgical Society, having for its design the acquiring and diffusing the most authentic and recent information in the profession.

Sarcophagus.—The memorable Sarcophagus, one of the finest and most perfect remains of remote antiquity, which has long been deposited in the British Museum, has been purchased by J. Soane, Esq. One of the reasons which induced Mr. Soane to purchase this extraordinary work, besides the pleasure of possessing it, was to prevent it from being removed from this country, as it was rumoured that agents from the French and Batavian Courts were here watching the event, with the hope to secure it for their respective governments. It is well known that various conjectures have prevailed respecting the original purpose of this Sarcophagus. By some it was considered as having contained the body of Alexander the Great; but the general opinion of the most learned and enlightened judges at present is, that it contained the remains of Psametichus, one of the most ancient of the Egyptian Monarchs.

Literary Fund.—On the 12th ult. the friends of this institution dined at the Free-Masons' Tavern, the Marquis of Lansdown in the chair. His Lordship observed in the course of the afternoon, that "it was known to those who heard him, that the triumphs of literature were, not unlike the triumphs of war, obtained with considerable difficulty, and many must sink down in the fatiguing march. The gratitude of the country had, however, provided a refuge for the wounded and disabled soldiers; but there was no refuge, no sanctuary for the distressed soldier of literature, excepting that which was supplied to him from the sympathies of those who were engaged, more or less, in the same pursuits; and not the least of which gratification was the being enabled to step in to the assistance of those who had laboured honourably and nobly, although perhaps unfortunately, in a cause which they whom he had the honour of addressing had assembled to support. — Mr. Thomas Moore said, that though it was "the first time he had attended this festival, he had always regarded it with feelings of the most lively description. Men engaged in literary pursuits were but too often improvident; they seemed to be careless of their own interests; and, as had been justly observed by one possessed of high attainments, 'they scattered wealth as though the radiant drop fell on every brow.' Indeed it had been the remark of all mankind 'that literary men were improvident: from this it would seem that it must have some foundation at least in truth. Genius, like Atalanta, was diverted from its pursuit; but the balls which fell in the way of life were unfortunately not golden ones. A story was told of a Poet in ancient times, who was so squalid and thin that he was obliged to carry stones in his pocket to prevent him from being blown away. The Poet of modern times shewed some of the same levity; he required ballast to keep him upright in life, but it unfortunately happened that the ballast was not often in his pocket. However, there was one instance indeed to the contrary in these days, where genius did draw upon the bank of wealth as well as of public favour; and Fortune seemed to have mistaken Parnassus for Leadenhall-street. It was an extraordinary thing, that they who edified and who lighted the world with their brilliant imaginations, should themselves be so often doomed to misery and wretchedness. It was to aid such as were not fortunate enough to acquire the comforts of life, that this Institution had been formed. It was impossible to contemplate one more important to society, more useful, or more humane to the sufferers. This object had been so well explained by others, that he should not touch upon it. But there was another object in the Institution of deep importance. It was one of the great characteristics of a free nation—and he should have spoken what he was about to deliver if that illustrious Prince had been present who was expected to preside there that day—one of the characteristics of a free nation, he would repeat, was the *independence of its literature.* A story was related of Napoleon, that when one of those sycophants who was resident in his Court was disirous of currying favour with the Emperor, he basely proposed to lay some restriction on the literature of the country. The Emperor tapped him familiarly on the shoulder, and replied, 'No, no, my friend,

let us at least keep the Republic of Letters.' There was a Republic of Letters in this country—a Republic that knew not any other patrons than the Public—that acknowledged no power but public opinion. This Republic one and all would spurn any interference with them, and trample in the dust any attempts to make them subservient to base purposes."—Dr. Yates the treasurer read his report, which was highly flattering in respect to the flourishing state of the funds.

Royal Academy of Music.—The first Anniversary dinner of this Institution took place last month at the London Tavern, the Duke of York in the chair. An orchestra having been erected at the lower end of the room for the accommodation of the pupils of the Academy, they entered, and took their respective stations: and the display of the females, uniformly attired and ranged in front, had a most pleasing and indeed a powerful effect on the whole room. The compositions they executed, both vocal and instrumental, were given with remarkable excellence. The ultimate success of the Institution is looked to by its friends and promoters as the foundation of a future excellence in the harmonic science, that, to use a comparison introduced by the Royal Chairman, will give us as distinguished a renown in harmony as in discord—in the concert-room as at sea, or in the field.

Sheffield Philosophical Society.—At a meeting of the proprietors of the Philosophical Society, last month, Dr. Knight read a very able essay on the structure and use of the Ear. A considerable discussion afterwards arose on the much-agitated question of the existence of what has generally been called "A Musical Ear." On the conclusion of the debate which Dr. Knight's paper excited, Mr. Abraham gave an account of an instrument which he had lately invented, for the purpose of extracting particles of iron and steel from the eye. From the paper which was read, it appeared that the attention of this gentleman, while engaged in preparing his apparatus for the relief of dry-grinders, had frequently been drawn to the practice of extracting particles of steel from the eyes of the workmen, by means of a penknife or a lancet, which instruments Mr. Abraham naturally considered as dangerous, particularly when used by unskilful and inexperienced persons. Having been applied to, by a young man (a die-sinker) who had had a particle of steel firmly fixed in the centre of his eye for the space of eighteen hours, Mr. Abraham applied a fine but powerful magnet, which immediately attracted the particle, and afforded the sufferer instantaneous relief. The young man had previously suffered a great deal of pain, and several attempts had been made to remove the particle with the point of a penknife. The success attendant on this experiment induced Mr. Abraham to construct an instrument which any person may use in cases of the most distressing kind—thereby affording relief to the most delicate of our senses, without the risk which is necessarily involved in the application of a penknife or a lancet.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Institute of France.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, a report was read on the system of "Gas Lights," favourable to their security from explosion, with certain precautions, and that it is not prejudicial to health.—M. Arnaud Reynaud announced, on the part of the discoverer, a method of securing the magnetic needle from the action of any iron in its vicinity.—M. Arago read Observations made in New South Wales, up to the month of June 1823, by Sir T. Brisbane.—A commission appointed to examine the effect of the cutting down the woods in France, made their report;—That in thirty-four departments, containing 3,439,943 hectares of wood, only 204,092 had been cut down. That the number of departments where it was thought that cutting down the wood on the mountains had made the air or soil colder, was fourteen. That the number of departments where the opposite opinion was held, is thirty-nine. That in thirty-two departments the winters are now less cold than formerly, but longer; and the summers shorter and not so warm as sixty years ago: but this was not regarded as a constant thing in twenty-one other departments. That in twenty-eight the clearest consequences had resulted from stripping the hills of wood, in the weakening the sources, and in a diminution of the standing waters. That twenty-five departments have stated, that inundations were more frequent before 1789. That snow now falls less frequently and abundantly, and remains a less time; thus according with the diminution of the rigours of winter in thirty-two departments.

The Coptic.—M. Klaproth has recently published at Paris a letter addressed to M. Champollion jun. relative to the affi-

nity of the Coptic to the languages of the north of Asia and the north-east of Europe. The learned author of this letter, so profoundly versed in the languages of Europe and Asia, endeavours to show the affinity of the languages above mentioned with the Coptic, which is only the ancient Egyptian language written in the characters of the Greek alphabet. For this purpose, he compares a certain number of words from the Breton, from the Sclavonian, from the Chinese, from the Turkish, from the Tchowack, from the Persian, from the idioms of Caucasus, from the Latin itself; the orthography of which he shows to be very analogous to that of as many Egyptian words having the same signification. From this he would conclude that the Egyptian language could not possibly have been of African origin.

New Poem.—Great expectations have been excited with regard to a poem called "Phillipe-Auguste," about to be published by M. Parseval-Grandmaison, one of the members of the French Academy. The enlightened judges whom the author has consulted respecting his work, have been much struck with its poetical beauties, and predict that it will be singularly successful.

The Memoirs on the subject of French Antiquities have lately been so numerous and interesting, that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the publication of a collection of them.

Meteoric Iron.—M. de Humboldt some time ago communicated to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, an extract from a letter written by M. Boussingault, dated from Santa Fé de Bogota. This traveller states that he has found in the Cordilleras of Santa Rosa, between Timja and the *plateau* of Bogota, several masses of meteoric iron, which is very ductile. The weight of one of these masses is about 3000 pounds. M. Boussingault, in conjunction with M. Plurro, has surveyed (with the aid of several of Forlin's barometers) the whole of the mountainous country which extends from Caraccas to Santa Fé. These same travellers have likewise observed with care the horary variations, and have collected a great number of chronometrical observations; and finally, of observations of the latitude.

It appears that the French clergy have not been idle in labouring for the good things of this life since the return of the *Desiré* to the throne. From 1802 to 1823 inclusive, they have managed to receive in the way of legacy for themselves or their establishments, 15,300,714 f. Of this sum only 2,900,749 f. were received from 1802 to 1815, or during thirteen years. But since that period they have pocketed in nine years 12,399,965 f.; a proof of the increase of true virtue and religion under the Bourbons! The legacies to much better purposes, namely, to the poor and to the hospitals, from 1814 to 1823, alone are, to the honour of the French people, much more considerable, amounting to 27,505,256 f.

The Society of the Lovers of Agriculture and the Arts at Lille, have proposed as prize-questions for 1824 and 1825, "What are the best means of ameliorating the state of the workmen in Lille?" And, less to their discernment and good taste, a prize for a poem not less than one hundred and fifty stanzas, the subject of which shall be, "The *Memorable* Campaign of the French in Spain in 1823."

J. J. Rousseau.—It is the custom to collect with too much avidity, perhaps, the least trifles that have come from the pen of great writers. M. F. de Neufchâteau, who himself made the same remark, has sent two articles of this kind to the *Revue Encyclopédique*. The first is on the king of Prussia, Frederic the Great, and was copied from a picture, in the writer's chamber at Montmorency, of that monarch:—

Sa gloire et son profit, voilà son dieu, sa loi!
Il pense en philosophe, et se conduit en roi.

The second is a letter, dated in 1763, to M. Guemet, recommending him a governess. It contains nothing very remarkable.

ITALY.

Monti, the greatest poet of modern Italy, is publishing a new edition of Dante, with copious notes of his own, which, after the editions already given to the world, valuable for their abstruse researches and recondite observations, will leave nothing more to be performed or desired respecting the writings of the poet of the Inferno. It was Monti who first gave the Dantesco turn to modern Italian poetry; and he produced, in his Morte di Basseville, the happiest imitation of Padre Alighieri.

M. Giuseppe Trasmondi, who has been busy in ascertaining the existence of the new muscle found in the human eye by Dr. Hermer, of Philadelphia, has discovered two nerves spreading over the same muscle. He has given a detailed description of them in his school at Rome, where he is Professor of practical Anatomy; and has added a number of observations on the functions of the eye, on its pathological condition, and on the means employed by surgery in the cure of its diseases.

Pompeii.—It is mentioned that some of the most recent excavations at Pompeii have been rewarded by very interesting discoveries.

Mr. J. P. Davis's grand picture of the Talbot Family receiving the Pope's Benediction, containing portraits of several distinguished public characters, (among others, the late Pope, Cardinal Gonsalvi, and Canova,) in all sixteen figures, as large as life, is now exhibiting with great éclat at Rome. The picture is fifteen feet high and twelve feet wide, and derives much additional interest from its possessing the last likenesses for which the late Pope, the Cardinal, and Canova, sat.

Some labourers digging in the grounds attached to the College of S. Bonaventura at Rome, near the magnificent remains of Caracalla's Baths, lately found a *terra cotta* amphora, containing several pieces of ancient jewellery, of pretty workmanship, and excellently preserved; they are all of pure gold, and together weigh about an Italian pound.

Milan.—Count Strassoldo, President of the Milan Government, has given notice, that by a decree of the Aulic chamber, the subjects of the Austrian government are forbidden to print their own works, or any others in foreign countries, without permission of the censor. This decree is also to be applicable to engravings of every kind on copper or stone; geographical works, music, and pictures included. The decree relates (says the Count) not merely to those who publish on their own account, but also to those who may execute works on account of foreigners, or may send persons into foreign countries to do such works. Such is Austrian despotism—such are its efforts to enslave and degrade the arts and the human mind. The *New Monthly Magazine* has the honour of being forbidden an entry into the states under the Hapsburgh yoke, a testimony of barbarian animosity of which it may well be proud.

GERMANY.

Dr. Goering has published at Lubeck a programme of some interesting observations on a MS. in the library at Magdeburgh, containing extracts from the letters of Seneca, and ten books of Diogenes Laertius, and of the Institutes of Justinian.

Three works relative to the Jews and their antiquities have appeared in Germany; one entitled the Sulamite at Denau, by M. Fronstel; Chapters upon Judaism, at Berlin, by Doctor Kuntz; and Jedidiah, by M. Heineman, in the same city. One of the last numbers of the Jedidiah contains some highly interesting details, both religious and moral, on Jewish Antiquities.

C. G. Hermann, born at Erfurt in 1765, died lately, aged 58. He was Superintendent of that diocese, and besides many minor works, published *Vergleichung der Theorien*, or a Comparison of the Theories of Kant and Hemsterhuis on the Beautiful; *Lehrbuch der Christlichen Religion*, &c., and he edited, from 1793 to 1800, *Erfurter Gelehrten Nachrichten*, or the Scientific Annals of Erfurt.

Secret German Societies.—It is rumoured that a religious sect, formed at Guebwiller (Higher Rhine), has been discovered to have clandestinely struck its roots very deeply among the manufacturers of that neighbourhood. Their books, and an extensive correspondence, have been seized by the proper authorities, and transmitted to the hands of justice.

NORWAY.

M. Bove, a naturalist who chiefly studies ornithology, has published a narrative of a tour in Norway, as far as Lofoden. At Seyerstad he could not induce a woman to accept any kind of payment for the dinner which he had just eaten. She led him to the window, and pointing to the surrounding country, said, "So long as the earth shall give us corn, and the sea fish, no traveller shall ever be able to say that we have taken money of him." In the isle of Tiætæ, where he landed wet through, in the middle of the night, the servants of M. Brodkorb, the proprietor of the island, conducted him, without inquiring his name, into a well-furnished and well-heated room, where he passed the night. The next morning he and his fellow-travellers were invited to breakfast with the family. A few years ago, the proprietor of the isle of Forwig caused the rudder of a boat, which had brought some travellers to the island, to be secretly taken away, in order to compel them to remain at his house till a new one could be made. The community of interests between the inhabitants, their retired situation, and the small number of travellers who visit them, afford an explanation of their manners, though without depriving them of their patriarchal and Homeric character.

M. Hansten, professor at Christiania, one of the best natural philosophers in Europe, intends to undertake a journey across Europe and Asia, under the 60th degree of latitude, for the purpose of observing the variation and the dip of the magnetic needle, the length of the pendulum, and various other phenomena. He will be accompanied by a young mineralogist, who is a good draughtsman, and is acquainted with botany.

DENMARK.

The late Count Mottke, Minister of State, has left 60,000 crowns to be given as presents to the professors of natural history, and to recompense the writers of memoirs on questions proposed by the University of Copenhagen; 10,000 crowns for the Academy of Fine Arts; and 100,000 for the education of the children of public functionaries, left at the death of their parents in a state of destitution. Besides these legacies, the Count has left donations to several charitable establishments.

Forty-seven schools in Denmark have adopted the plan of mutual instruction, and it will be speedily introduced into others.

Etymology.—In a work on the origin of Runic writing, recently published at Copenhagen, the author, M. Buxdorf, traces the sources of the Runic writing of the ancient Scandinavians in the Mœsogothic alphabet of Ulphilas. M. Buttmann, one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, has written a paper on the word *Minyæ*. He examines why the the Argonauts were called Minyæ; and contends that that word was never the name of a people. According to him it designated a kind of mythological nobility, and was derived from the East. *Menu* is, among the Indians, the father of the human race. He appears again in Egypt, where he is called Men, or Mènas. He is again seen in the *Minos* of the Cretans, the *Manès* of the Lydians, the *Mannus* of the Germans, and in the word *Manes*. The same subject has engaged the attention of M. Neumann, of Gottingen, who however, in a sketch of the history of Crete, maintains that the resemblance in sound of the Indian *Menu* to the Cretan *Minos*, is far from indicating any analogy between the institutions of India and Crete, which in fact were essentially different. A brief Essay on the Celtic Language by Julius Leichtlen, the Keeper of the Archives of Fribourg, and in which he examines the four words, *Briga*, *Magus*, *Durum*, and *Acum*, which form the termination of a number of Celtic nouns, concludes thus:—"I am tired of always hearing the Romans quoted when the commencement of our civilization is spoken of; while nothing is said of our obligations to the Celts. It was not the Latins, it was the Gauls who were our first instructors."

GREECE.

"On Wednesday, the 3d of June, 1818, our party, consisting of four, set out from the house of the Archon Logothéti, a rich Greek merchant at Lebadea, whose kindness and hospitality to English travellers is well known. Our object was to explore the ruins at Chæronea in Bœotia. Numerous pieces of sculptured ornaments, collected together at a fountain, the remains of a theatre, &c. we had passed the evening before, promising much subject for study; and we encouraged a hope that the spade and a little exertion would reward us with some antique specimens of art. In two hours we crossed the hills, partly by an ancient paved road, and arrived at the edge of a plain, within a quarter of a mile of Chæronea, and in sight of the fountain and theatre. Here we halted, to examine a piece of white marble that lay by the road-side, a portion only of which was to be seen, the greater part being, as we afterwards discovered, buried under the earth, which rose like a flat tumulus, or gave the idea of a platform, or base of a temple. Whilst our friend **** referred to the extracts and notes provided to direct our pursuits, the eagerness of *** had encouraged our attendants to remove the soil, when the object of our research was found to be a colossal lion's head, of bold and beautiful workmanship. From the nose to the top of the head it measured four feet six inches; and from the forehead, where broken off just above the shoulder, five feet nine inches. A part of one of the hind legs lay at some little distance, two feet three inches in diameter, together with the other parts of the statue. Arranging these masses, we decided that the attitude had resembled the one placed on the summit of Northumberland House. The earth removed contained pieces of stone and cement, that had formed a part of the foundation or pedestal on which it had been placed. Holland, in his very accurate and interesting Tour, describes the plain of Chæronea, and alludes to the victory obtained there 338 years before Christ, by Philip, over the combined armies of Athenians and Thebans, by which he gained dominion over Greece. And this author further observes, 'That nothing is here to be seen of the Theban Lion of Chæronea; but it is possibly buried under ground, and may yet reward the search of some future traveller.' Satisfied that this was the tomb of the sacred band of three hundred Thebans, who till then had never been conquered, we began to consider the best means of removing the Lion to our own Museum, where it might serve to assist the studies of the sculptor, as well as afford much pleasure to the scholar, it being evidently the very statue described by Pausanias, Chap. XL. of his 9th Book. 'Near this city (Chæronea) is a common sepulchre of those Thebans that fell in the engagement

against Philip. There is no inscription on the tomb, but a lion stands on it, which may be supposed to signify the great vehemence of these men in fight. But it appears to me that there is no inscription on the sepulchre, because the Dæmon did not permit the consequence of their courage to be such as might be expected.' Calculating that the head of this statue alone weighed upwards of three tons, and being some miles from the sea-shore, we gave up all idea of removing the whole; so carefully buried the masses, and left them till other means than those we were possessed of could be adopted; and indulged in the hope, that on our arrival in England a subscription might be set on foot for the purpose of importing this vast statue to our shores, where it would serve to remind us how the Greeks commemorated their glorious achievements, and possibly incline our Committee of Taste to pay the same or greater tribute to the memory of those bands of heroes who in like manner have fallen in defence of the honour and liberty of this country."—From an unpublished tour given in the *Literary Gazette*.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, April 13.—"Lyall's work on Russia has done us infinite mischief, and I believe we may attribute to it those suspicions which have of late appeared to attend English travellers. Some of them have severely felt the effects of these suspicions, and it will be long before they will cease. Thus a blind spy, a methodistical one, and a quaker, have lately been sent beyond the borders."

A very important work has been published by the Academy of Sciences, viz. the Accounts given by John Forzlan, and other Arabic writers, respecting the Russians in ancient times. The text is edited by Professor Frähn, who has added a German Translation, Notes, and an Appendix. 1 vol. 4to.

Russian Travellers.—Baron Wrangel, lately returned from an expedition of discovery on the shores of the Frozen Ocean, has surveyed the whole coast of the Tschukutskoi, from Cape Schalagskoi almost to Behring's Strait, namely, to the point seen by Billings, which is 120 miles (97 German miles) to the South-east of Cook's North Cape. Baron Wrangel had indeed resolved not to return to Kolymsk, till he had actually reached Behring's Strait; but as by the breaking-up of the ice he had lost not only all the provisions he had deposited in it, but likewise his whole stock of iron-ware and tobacco, which were the only means of obtaining any thing from the Tschukutskoi, he was compelled to turn back sooner. However, the circumstance that Baron Wrangel did not quite reach Behring's Strait, is not essential in a geographical point of view, as those coasts had been already surveyed by Cook. He and his companions may claim the honour of having solved the main problem, as their researches have placed beyond a doubt the existence of a passage between Asia and America, which has been so frequently disputed; and of having made an astronomical survey of the North-east coast of Siberia, which has hitherto been so imperfectly known to us. The happy result of this perilous enterprise is to be ascribed to the perseverance of the officers employed, and more especially to their prudent behaviour to the Tschukutskoi, by which they acquired the confidence and esteem of that nation, hitherto inaccessible to all strangers, and where many who have ventured among them have found their graves.

St. Petersburgh, March 17.—The Imperial Government have received the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of Commodore Von Kotzebue in the corvette the Enterprise, at Rio de Janeiro. The Enterprise, it will be recollected, sailed last summer. The accounts are dated November the 16th. The passage out is described as having been a very quick one, and every occurrence of a pleasant nature. The officers and whole of the crew were in the enjoyment of perfect health. The corvette would wait three weeks at Rio, in order to have the most favourable circumstances for sailing round Cape Horn. Advices have also been received from Captain Lasarey, who sailed in 1824, from Van Diemen's Land; and Government are about to despatch another vessel to that quarter under the command of Capt. Doktororr, a skilful seaman, already known by his former voyage to the North-west coast of America. In the course of the summer another able officer, Captain Lieut. Lake, previously known by his having navigated, during three summer seasons, the coasts of Nova Zembla, in the Frozen Ocean, and determined a variety of interesting points respecting these latitudes, will sail again from Archangel for these regions.—The astronomical and geographical observations are to be pursued with the greatest industry, although the period for such operations, on account of the ice, is necessarily limited to a few weeks. Thus, for twenty years, have the great waters of the world been boldly navigated by Russian vessels, in all directions, with a pacific object, and to enlarge the boundaries of science.—The first brilliant circumnavigator was that indefatigable officer, Commodore Von Krusenstern.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Method of preserving Turnips from the fly or beetle, by W. Cowdry.—Many are the nostrums put forth to destroy the turnip-fly or beetle—none of them have answered expectation: the following plan (without any additional expense or trouble) will be found to ensure on trial a good crop of turnips, or any of the brassican tribe, provided the season is any way congenial. For rightly understanding what follows it must be mentioned, that the ovum, or egg of the fly, is deposited in the ground, and remains there during the winter. As the sun increases in heat, they are brought to maturity, according to the nature and situation of the land,—in some earlier than others, as it is more or less capable of receiving and retaining the solar heat. By the land being ploughed and harrowed, the ova, or eggs of the insect, are brought to or near the surface of the earth; and, being placed so as to receive the heat of the sun, they soon arrive to the pupa state, afterwards to the imago, or perfect form, just in time to destroy the crop of young turnips. The only rational and natural method to counteract the mischievous effects of these voracious insects, is by close attention to the state of the insect in the land, and adopting the following precautions. The land being dunged and ploughed, but not harrowed, after a few days, or a week, according to the warmth of the weather, examine the land, and see if there are any of the pupa or chrysalis of the insect coming to maturity: this will not require much time, as they will be found in great numbers, near to or within an inch of the surface. As soon as it is seen they are arriving at their perfect state, and before they are likely to emerge from the skin they are enveloped in, plough the land again, so as to throw what was before the upper surface, under the furrow, and as deep as possible, whereby the pupæ will be checked, and numbers of them perish for want of sufficient sun and heat to bring them to maturity. Then harrow the land, and sow the seed, and dress it in; but, in harrowing and dressing the land, it must be done in as careful and light a manner as possible, not to bring up any of the under part of the land, where the pupa or chrysalis of the insect is. By doing this, the turnip-plant will have time to grow into the rough leaf, and be out of danger from the fly, if any should arrive at their perfect state, and make their egress out of the earth. The seed should be steeped at least twenty-four hours in water to accelerate its vegetation. The whole success of the plan will depend on particularly observing the pupa of the insect, and burying them under the furrow. Land ploughed or rafted before the winter sets in, and thereby bringing the ovum or egg near to the surface, will stand a chance of having many of the insects destroyed if the frost be severe; but, from the glutinous nature of the eggs, it appears they are capable of resisting, in a great degree, the effect of frost. Many farmers, without knowing the real cause, raise a good crop of turnips, by giving their land, as they call it, one more ploughing than necessary; and, if they chance to do this when the pupa of the fly is coming to maturity, and burying them under the earth, they succeed; but it is by mere chance, and without their being aware of the real cause. A farmer, near to the one who by chance succeeds, pursues the same plan, and fails, owing to his ploughing the land again too late or too early. It must be observed, that, after all the care taken in regard to destroying the fly, or preventing its arriving to maturity, a propitious season and kindly showers are essentially necessary to the production of a good crop of turnips. This method being altogether novel, and different from any other held out, it is hoped, as the practicability of it is easy, that the agriculturists will embrace the opportunity of trying it during the ensuing season, as there is every reason to believe, from the number of ova or eggs of the fly observed in the earth, that they will this year be unusually numerous.

Mammoth Timber.—We have now before us an account of a mammoth white oak, cut on Mr. Sager's lands in Virginia, the dimensions of which were as follows: The stump measured 4 feet 18 inches across, and 14 feet 6 inches in circumference; when dressed to haul home, 3 feet 4 inches at butt, 3 feet 2 inches at the top, and 25 feet long. It was ascertained to weigh six tons. Compared with the above, we have now growing in this parish a sassafras, which measures 13 feet in circumference, diminishing very little to the height of about 15 feet; a sweet gum, which measures 17 feet in circumference, and diminishing little in size to the height of 25 feet; and a yellow poplar, measuring at the height of 6 feet from the ground, 27 feet, and tapering gradually at least 30 feet, at which height we presume it would measure not less than 15 feet in circumference. The oak of every description grows to an extraordinary size, but we have never known any of the larger ones measured.—*American Paper.*

USEFUL ARTS.

An improved Ship's Compass, by Lieut. Littlewort.—The kinds of compasses used on ship-board, are the binnacle or steering compass, the hanging compass, suspended in the cabin to enable the captain to ascertain whether the steersman is attentive to his duty (and hence often called the tell-tale), the amplitude compass, and the azimuth compass: this latter, being for the purpose of observing the sun or other heavenly body, and thence obtaining the variation of the needle, is only occasionally employed. In merchant ships, except those of the largest class, the azimuth compass is generally dispensed with, because this instrument is costly, requires for its use a greater knowledge of navigation than masters of merchant ships are usually possessed of, and, although of great utility, is not an article of absolute indispensable necessity. The object of Lt. Littlewort is to render the hanging compass convertible into an azimuth compass, and thus to enable masters of ships to obtain at an easy cost an instrument, the utility of which is unquestioned, and the employment of which will contribute at the same time to the safety of the ship, and to their own improvement in the higher branches of navigation. Lieut. Littlewort's compass, like the better kinds of common compasses, has two cards, one light and very moveable, for fine weather; and another heavier, for use when the vessel has much motion: this latter Lieut. Littlewort has weighed by fixing on its circumference an accurately graduated silver circle; and this it is which is employed when the compass is used for azimuths. The handle by which the compass is suspended to the roof of the cabin, is capable of being inverted and of supporting the compass by sliding in a groove made in a box, which box is capable of motion, on a central pin fixed in the board on which the box stands; moveable sights and a stop are also annexed, which enables it to act also as an azimuth compass.

New Method of Paving Streets.—A patent has been granted to A. H. Chambers, Esq. of Bond-street, for a method of constructing paved carriage-ways, possessing the advantages of great durability, cleanliness, and uniformity of surface. The means employed for the attainment of these objects are as follow:—A bed of well compressed clay, with a channel for carrying off water on each side, is first laid down; upon this is spread a thin stratum of sand, which supports the ordinary granite paving-stones, care being taken to select them of equal height, and to place them not in the usual way, but with their broad ends downward: the interstices are filled with hard materials, and the whole is covered with a burnt and vitrified substance, which is incapable of being reduced, by moisture or friction, into a soluble matter. The object of this arrangement is obviously to give solidity, by keeping the direction of all superincumbent weight within the base of every separate part of the pavement, and to prevent the rising of earthy matter from beneath, or the lodging of water on the surface. An experiment of the efficacy of this invention is about to be made in Harcourt-street, Mary-le-bone; and as it involves but little additional expense, it is understood that upon its succeeding depends the general adoption of the plan in all the great thoroughfares of the metropolis.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

C. Demeny, of Paris, but now residing in London, for an apparatus, containing within itself the means of producing gas from oil and other oleaginous substances, of burning such gas for the purpose of affording light, and of re-placing the gas consumed. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. March 22, 1824.

N. Goodsel, late of New York, but now of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, for a machine, or piece of machinery, for breaking, scutching, and preparing flax and hemp for use, upon an improved method, and threshing out the seed thereof, and which is applicable to the threshing of any other kind of grain, and also for shelling clover and other seeds. March 25, 1824.

E. Jordan, of Norwich, for an improvement in the form or construction of water-closets, or of the apparatus connected therewith. March 27, 1824.

J. Spencer, of Belper, for improvements in the construction of furnaces or forges, for the preparation of iron or steel, and for the process of manufacturing of nails and other articles from the said materials. April 7, 1824.

J. Schofield, of Rastrick, Yorkshire, for improvements in the manufacture of cloth or fabrick, which he denominates British Cashmere. April 7, 1824.

T. Ryalls, of Sheffield, for an apparatus for shaving, which he denominates the useful and elegant facilitator. April 8, 1824.

S. Hall, of Basford, for an improved steam-engine. April 8, 1824.

J. Tulloch, of Savage-gardens, London, for improvements in the machinery to be employed for sawing and grooving marble and other stone, or in producing grooves or mouldings thereon. April 12, 1824.

H. P. Burt, of Devizes, for an improvement in the construction of cranks, such as are used for bells and other purposes. April 14, 1824.

W. By, of Brighton, for a method or apparatus for the preservation or protection of books and covers. April 14, 1824.

J. Gunby, of New Kent-road, Surrey, for an improvement in the process of manufacturing cases for knives, scissors, and other articles. April 14.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street, for improvements in the construction of portable gas lamps. April 14, 1824.

J. Burn, of Manchester, for a new apparatus for dressing various kinds of cotton, flaxen, woollen, or silk manufactures. April 14, 1824.

T. Gettien, of Pentonville, for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic rollers, pipes, cylinders, and certain other articles. April 15, 1824.

D. Tonge, of Liverpool, shipowner; for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected. April 15, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity. By the Rev. J. W. Horsfield, &c. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

Antiquities of Shropshire. 4to. 2*l.* 2s.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

A Memoir of the Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; with specimens of his poetry and letters, &c. By James Prior, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Rev. J. Hinton. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of an English Countess. Written by Herself. With numerous anecdotes of her illustrious and fashionable contemporaries. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

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FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of Sturm's Reflections. By Mr. Westall. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

HISTORY.

Historical Memoirs of La Vendée. By Madame de Sapinaud. 12mo.

The transactions of the war of La Vendée are of such a character as to attach a considerable degree of interest to any publication in which their history is involved. We have already noticed the Memoirs of the Marchioness de Bonchamps, to which the present volume, though inferior in point of interest, forms a companion. No one can peruse, without deep emotion, the narrations which these works convey of the heroic courage, and the cheerful endurance of every misery, in the cause to which the unhappy Vendeans devoted themselves. Much virtue and great elevation of mind were undoubtedly exhibited in this dreadful struggle; but while we join in the admiration due to many individuals of the Royalist party, and in the pity excited by their misfortunes, we are by no means willing to promote the purpose with which these memoirs are evidently written—that of reviving the public feeling in favour of superstition and of absolute monarchy. Thus we are told that God has rewarded the people of Laval, "by protecting in their country a Convent of Trappists;" amongst whom is "that saint upon earth, the Baron Geramb;" and again, that "a faithful subject must always feel an inexpressible joy in the notice of his prince."

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Slavery of the British West India Colonies delineated as it exists both in Law and Practice, and compared with the Slavery of other Countries, both ancient and modern. Vol. I. being a Delineation of the state in point of Law. By James Stephen, Esq. 8vo.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to this important work, which has been long a desideratum. It is quite time that the English public should be aware of the state of the slave codes in our West Indian possessions; for surely the scanty rights of the negro ought to be protected with double vigilance. We trust, however, that the period is not far distant, when, without danger and without sacrifice, the whole of this odious system of oppression and injustice will be abolished, and the very name of a slave-code be unknown in our islands. Of the labour and research bestowed by Mr. Stephen upon this work, no idea can be formed by those who have never undergone the drudgery of wading through the Colonial Statute-book.

The friends of Emancipation have every reason to be satisfied with the measures adopted by Government in relation to this question, so far as those measures extend; but we would exhort them to be still most vigilant in their attention to the great interests to which they have devoted themselves, and to suffer no opportunity to be lost of enforcing the extension of the proposed ameliorations, when capable of being accomplished with safety and success.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Treatise on the Nature and Symptoms of Cataract, &c. By J. Stevenson, Esq. 8vo. 8s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Village: Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By Mary Russell Mitford, author of "Julian, a Tragedy." 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This is an engaging volume, full of feeling, spirit, and vivacity. The descriptions of rural scenery and rural life are vivid and glowing, and transported us from the "populous city" in which we are pent, to the pleasant places where we wandered in former days. Miss Mitford's style is well fitted for the kind of composition which she has selected. Occasionally, perhaps, it is *a little* overstrained—a little too piquant; but this is soon forgotten by the reader. If we may judge from the interesting tale of "Ellen," Miss Mitford's genius would display itself very pleasingly in a novel.

Notes on the War in Spain, detailing occurrences, military and political, in Galicia, and at Gibraltar and Cadiz, from the fall of Corunna to the occupation of Cadiz by the French. By Thomas Steele, Esq. M.A. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, a Member of the Spanish Committee. 8vo.

Mr. Steele having determined to join the Constitutional Army of Spain, was charged, in con-

junction with Major Dickson, with the superintendence of the arms and military stores despatched last summer by the Spanish Committee in London to the Constitutionalists. The present volume contains the details of his voyage, and of the operations to which the author was a witness upon his landing in Spain, at the close of the late unfortunate contest, and shortly before the surrender of Cadiz. It is very satisfactory to observe the zeal and bravery displayed by such of our countrymen as took part in the Constitutional war. The conduct of Sir Robert Wilson, more especially, (of whose movements a particular account is given in the present notes,) appears to have been most exemplary. Had the freedom of his own country been at stake, his exertions could scarcely have been more strenuous. Mr. Steele has related little beyond what passed immediately under his own eye; but the interesting period of time at which he visited Spain, and the opportunities which he enjoyed of witnessing the concluding operations of the war, render his short narrative highly interesting.

The Atrocities of the Pirates; being a faithful Narrative of the unparalleled Sufferings endured by the Author during his captivity among the Pirates of the Island of Cuba, with an account of the excesses and barbarities of those inhuman freebooters. By Aaron Smith; who was himself afterwards tried at the Old Bailey as a pirate, and acquitted. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

This narrative reminds us strongly of that entertaining book of horrors, "The Buccaneers of America." We know not whether it has received any embellishments to fit it for publication, nor whether it agrees in all points with the evidence adduced on the author's trial, though we are inclined to believe that many circumstances were brought forward on that occasion, of which no mention is made in the present volume. The correspondence and communications carried on between the pirates, and the magistrates and other inhabitants of Cuba, present a dreadful picture of the state of society in that island; nor does the conduct of our own navy, with regard to these freebooters, appear to have been altogether unexceptionable. We should observe, that there is an air of romance about the story of Seraphina; and her attachment to Mr. Aaron Smith, which, while it adds to the interest of the volume, by no means increases our faith in its correctness. Upon the subject of his trial, the author is remarkably succinct, merely stating that he was tried and acquitted.

Some Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa. By Thomas Pringle. 12mo.

This little work is worthy perusal by those who feel interested (and who do not?) in the state of our new colonists in South Africa. Their situation is dreadfully afflicting; their losses by bad seasons and inundations are enough to break the spirit and destroy the hope of those who have escaped with the least injury to their stock and crops. What, then, must be the state of those who have lost their all, even to the garments necessary for their protection? The climate alone seems unobjectionable; but it is probable that bad situations for locating, and a want of knowledge of the best mode of employing their farms, contributed much to increase their misfortunes. This little volume contains also a prospectus for a South African Journal.

The Chimney-Sweeper's Friend, and Climbing-Boy's Album. Arranged by James Montgomery; with illustrative designs by Cruikshank. 12mo.

Had the contents of this little volume been less interesting than they are, the name of Mr. Montgomery prefixed to it ought to secure it a favourable reception from the public. The object of the work is to collect together a variety of authentic details upon the subject of employing children in sweeping chimneys, and to expose the oppressions and cruelties to which that inhuman and unnecessary system gives rise. The remedy proposed by Mr. Montgomery is, a legislative prohibition of the practice, and the general employment of machines, with which, as he observes, ninety-nine chimneys out of a hundred may be swept. The latter part of the work, "The Climbing-Boy's Album," consists of pieces in prose and verse, written principally for the present collection, with the view of enlisting the feelings of the reader in favour of the wretched little mortals to whose service the book is dedicated. For the purpose of obtaining contributions towards his charitable labours, Mr. M. addressed a circular-letter to upwards of twenty of the favourite poets of the day, from several of whom he received copies of verses which are inserted in the "Album." It should be stated that the surplus profits of this publication are destined for the funds of the Sheffield *Society for bettering the condition of Climbing-Boys.*

The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland; or an Enquiry into the State of the Public Journals, chiefly as regards their moral and political influence. 6s.

The Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Part II. Vol. III. 1*l.* 5s.

The Westminster Review. No. II. 6s.

The Metropolitan Literary Journal. No. I. 2s. 6d.

An Elementary System of Physiology. By J. Bostock, M.D. 8vo. 15s.

The Quarterly Review. No. LIX. 6s.

NOVELS TALES, &c.

Rosaline de Vere. 2 vols. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Shades of Character. By the author of "Michael Kemp." 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

POETRY.

Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain, selected and translated by John Bowring. 8vo.

The facility of versification possessed by Mr. Bowring, gives a certain ease and originality to his translations which we do not often find in collections like the present; though at the same time it may perhaps detract, in some degree, from the strength and nervousness of his versions. The volume before us forms a companion to the Russian and Batavian Anthology, and will, we have no doubt, be read with equal interest. We could, indeed, have wished that Mr. B. had pre-

fixed to his present selections some critical remarks on the early poetry of Spain, with which he must be well acquainted. We select a fine sonnet, which has much the air of an original.

"Tell me, thou common Father,—tell me why
(Since Thou art just and good) dost Thou permit
Successful Fraud securely throned to sit,
While Innocence, oppress'd, stands weeping by?
Why hast Thou nerved that strong arm to oppose
Thy righteous mandates with impunity;
While the meek man who served and reverenced Thee
Lies at the feet of Thine and Virtue's foes?

"Why (said I in despair) should vice confound
All Nature's harmony, and tower above
In all the pomp, and pride, and power of state?—
Then I look'd upwards,—and I heard a sound
As from an angel, smiling through Heaven's gate,
'Is earth a spot for heaven-born souls to love?'"

(Zaragoza, 1634, p. 330.)

Abdallah; an Oriental Poem, in three Cantos; with other Pieces. By Horace Gwynne. 8vo.

It is uncharitable to criticise with severity the productions of elegant minds that find a solace or pleasure in treading in the sweet paths of poesy, if they do not take eagle-flights into the higher region of the art. We are disposed to view the writer of Abdallah as one of this class of persons. His poem may be read with pleasure; there is much in it to please; but the author, to acquire fame, must labour more, and acquire more prominent features of originality than he exhibits in the present work, which is by no means discreditable to one who comes forward with the views and pretensions he sets forth.

Fridolin, or the Road to the Iron-Foundery: a Ballad, by F. Schiller. With a translation by J. P. Collier, Esq. author of "The Poetical Decamerone;" illustrated with eight engravings in outline, by Henry Moses, from the designs of Retsch. 4to. 8s.

It is, perhaps, the highest praise which we can bestow upon these delightful Designs to say, that they equal the Outlines from Faustus in grace, beauty, and power of conception. Nothing can exceed the artlessness and elegance of the Page's figure, and the repose and dignity of the Lady's, both of which are finely contrasted with the ferocious and sinewy workmen. The translation of the ballad by Mr. Collier is flowing and easy; and the whole is concluded by some critical remarks upon the Outlines. Mr. Retsch is said to be engaged on a series of productions of this kind from the various ballads of Schiller, and we sincerely hope that they will all of them be introduced to the English public in the same agreeable manner as the present poem.

Poetic Vigils. By Bernard Barton. 8vo.

Idwell: a Poem in three Cantos. 8vo.

A Midsummer Day's Dream. By Edward Atherstone. 8vo. 8s.

The Poetic Remains of some of the Scottish Kings, now first collected. By George Chalmers, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtchatka, performed during the years 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. By Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, R.N. 8vo. 16s.

Captain Cochrane appears to be one of that singular race of men, who, like the celebrated "leg-stretcher," Tom Coriate, are born with an invincible love of locomotion. Having entered the cockpit of a man-of-war at the age of ten, he became early inured to a life of hazard and exertion; and on the conclusion of the peace, his personal energies found a vent in a pedestrian journey over France, Spain, and Portugal. He subsequently made a proposal to the Admiralty to explore the interior of Africa; a proposal which, it is to be regretted, was not more favourably received, since, from the determined resolution and hardihood displayed by him in his travels through Russia, there is every reason to believe that he might have effected some important discoveries. "I would," says he, "have accompanied the caravans in some servile capacity, nor hesitated even to sell myself for a slave, if that miserable alternative were necessary to accomplish the object I had in view."

Captain Cochrane's style of travelling through Russia and Tartary was such as few men would have ventured to adopt, and fewer still would have had the power to pursue. His journey was almost entirely a pedestrian one, over the most desolate tracts of land, with most precarious supplies of food, and exposed frequently without a shelter to the rigours of a climate from which even the natives shrunk with horror. The following instance will give some idea of the hardiness of Capt. C.'s frame. On the road to Memel, he was compelled to pass the night in the open air during a most severe frost. "I felt," says he, "as if completely undone. Putting, however, a good face upon it, I took off my shoes, hat, and jacket, and taking a spare flannel waistcoat and drawers, which I had fortunately retained in a bundle with a dry pair of worsted stockings—with this I made myself a bed, putting my feet into my hat, and pointing them towards the wind, and my shoes under my head for a pillow: then lying down and drawing my jacket over my shoulders, I slept very soundly; although, upon awaking next morning, I was both wet and stiff: but after taking some strong exercise backwards and forwards, I recovered the use of my limbs, and my health." We know not how Capt. Cochrane would have endured the burning climate of Africa, but he certainly appears to have been insensible to cold in an extraordinary degree. When the thermometer was nearly 27° below zero, he walked about the streets of Yakutsk clothed only in a nankeen surtout, trowsers of the same material, shoes, and worsted stockings, without being sensibly incommoded by the cold. He may indeed well assert, that he has never seen the strength of his constitution equalled.

The details of Captain Cochrane's Journal, occupied as it is with descriptions of a country with which we are very imperfectly acquainted, are of a highly interesting character. Upon the whole, the impression which he gives of the cha-

racter of the people through which he passed, is of a favourable nature. The Russians possess many highly valuable qualities, but the barbarism in which they are still plunged frequently prevents the developement of them. Wherever an opportunity of improvement is afforded them, the Russians industriously avail themselves of it; and the rapid strides which they have already made in civilization, are an earnest of their future progress. Still they possess many of the gross and barbarous habits of a rude people; and in some parts of Captain C.'s narrative, we could fancy ourselves amongst the Esquimaux. Like the natives of all cold climates, they eat to an excess of which we can scarcely form an idea. Some of these incomparable gluttons far transcend the Esquimaux, whom we had conceived to possess the most capacious stomachs in the world. We cannot forbear mentioning a delicacy which Capt. C. met with amongst these people, and with which he was much delighted—raw fish frozen. "Spite of our prejudices, there is nothing to be compared to the melting of raw fish in the mouth; oysters, clotted cream, or the finest jelly in the world, is nothing to it." In some parts of Siberia the peasants appear to be in a most degraded condition. It was the invariable practice of the Cossack who accompanied Capt. C., when he ordered horses at a village, to enforce his commands by beating the unfortunate peasants, "pulling them by the hair, ears, and nose; and this without the least apparent necessity or provocation." We regret that our limits will not permit us to give a better idea of the contents of Capt. Cochrane's Journal.

It is to be hoped that the energy and resolution manifested by this enterprising traveller will not be suffered to lie dormant. The man who was "never so happy as in the wilds of Tartary," must be in heart a wanderer, and we would gladly see him sustained and encouraged in the prosecution of his arduous enterprises.

The Private Journal of Captain G. F. Lyon, of H. M. S. Hecla, during the recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry: with a map and plates. 8vo. 16s.

To those who have read Capt. Parry's Journal, the Diary of his companion cannot, of course, convey any great variety of novel information. All the main incidents of the narrative, as may be expected, are the same in both volumes; but the Journal of Capt. Lyon is, upon the whole, a more entertaining book. This arises from the absence of those nautical details which it was necessary for the commander of the Expedition to notice, and from the peculiar character, in other respects, of the present Journal, which was merely intended for the amusement of the writer's own family. Capt. Lyon, however, has been prevailed upon to present it to the public at large, to whom it will prove as entertaining as it doubtless did to the individuals for whose perusal it was originally destined. In all these minor anecdotes and incidents which were perhaps not sufficiently important to find a place in the ponderous quarto of Capt. Parry, the Journal before us is particularly rich. Our old friends the Esquimaux furnish a variety of most entertaining anecdotes, which, however, by no means add to our favourable opinion of their character. Captain Parry's Esquimaux were really cleanly, in comparison with Capt. Lyon's; who likewise gives some new and extraordinary instances of their gastric powers. When Capt. L. was desirous of making himself particularly agreeable to his visitors, he used to bestow upon each of them a mould-candle, which was devoured with the greatest relish. Upon one occasion, as an especial favour, he permitted an Esquimaux to eat the piece of yellow soap with which he had been washing his hands, and the delicious morsel was immediately *bolted* by his guest. It is a singular fact, that these savages eat until the repletion produces almost the same effect upon them as excessive drinking upon an European, as the following anecdote will shew.

"We found on the 3d that the party who had been adrift had killed two large walruses, which they had carried home during the early part of the night. No one, therefore, came to the ships, all remaining in the huts to gormandize. We found the men lying under their deer-skins, and clouds of steam rising from their naked bodies. From Kooilittiuk I learnt a new Esquimaux luxury;—he had eaten until he was drunk, and every moment fell asleep, with a flushed and burning face, and his mouth open: by his side sat Arnalooa, who was attending her cooking-pot, and at short intervals awakened her spouse, in order to cram as much as was possible of a large piece of half-boiled flesh into his mouth, with the assistance of her fore-finger; and, having filled it quite full, cut off the morsel close to his lips. This he slowly chewed; and as soon as a small vacancy became perceptible, this was filled again by a lump of raw blubber. During this operation the happy man moved no part of him but his jaws, not even opening his eyes; but his extreme satisfaction was occasionally shewn by a most expressive grunt, whenever he enjoyed sufficient room for the passage of sound. The drippings of the savoury repast had so plentifully covered his face and neck, that I had no hesitation in determining, that a man may look more like a beast by over-eating, than by drinking to excess. The women having fed all their better-halves to sleep, and not having neglected themselves, had now nothing to do but to talk and beg as usual."

The Esquimaux method of feasting is described by Captain Lyon with a particularity which is equally amusing and disgusting (p. 143). It was in vain that the strangers attempted to reform the taste of the natives, and to give them something like European habits of cleanliness. They declared the smell of lavender-water "very bad," and persisted in preferring candle-ends and oil to coffee and gingerbread. The plates which accompany this volume are curious, and apparently very characteristic.

Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822, by Captain Basil Hall, R.N. author of "A Voyage to Loo Choo. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The intense interest which has been excited in the public mind by the transactions now in progress throughout South America, would ensure a favourable reception to such a work as Captain Hall has here presented us with, however moderate its literary pretensions might be. But it is with

pleasure that we add, that the Captain has fully supported in these volumes the reputation which his former work obtained for him; and that the ability and intelligence with which he has performed his task are seconded by a degree of liberality and good feeling which reflect the highest credit upon him, and make his Journal one of the most valuable and pleasing productions which have lately issued from the press. Our information on the actual state of things in these newly-regenerated countries has been hitherto very inaccurate and vague; and it is delightful to find, when the necessary information is laid before us by an honest and impartial observer, that the prospects afforded by existing circumstances are such as may warrant every lover of liberty, and of the human race, in looking forward with confidence and joy to the future destinies of the Western world. The struggle has been terrible, but is now about to close; the price of freedom has been liberally paid; and these great nations are about to sit down and consolidate the stupendous work. For this, nothing is requisite but that they should not be interfered with. But if, by fraud or force, the absolute governments of Europe should attempt to renew the horrors of civil war, and to throw these vast regions again into convulsions, for the purpose of subjecting them once more to the dominion of priestcraft and of despotism, we do not hesitate to say, that such an attack upon the happiness and liberty of so many infant nations would be the greatest political crime which tyranny ever meditated. That it can ever prove successful, we do not believe. Nor is there much reason to doubt that its failure must eventually draw down an exemplary punishment upon the heads of the aggressors. But we would willingly hope, that the idea of so wild a crusade will be abandoned; and that under the auspices of our own Government, and of every State which is or calls itself free, these countries may be enabled to avail themselves of all their natural advantages, and to establish such forms of government as may seem best to themselves.

We ought to add, that the details of Captain Hall's Journal are full of interest and amusement; and introduce us to scenery and society of a perfectly novel nature. We have only room for the following extract, containing a description of a Mexican Tertulia:—

"Across the upper end of a large room, and for some distance along the sides, were seated the ladies, about twenty in number, in a compact line, and glued, as it were, to the wall. Sometimes, in the course of the evening, a gentleman succeeded in obtaining a station amongst the ladies; but he was generally an intimate acquaintance, or a very determined stranger. In one corner of the room was placed a small stone table, on which stood a dingy tallow-candle, the feeble glimmer of which gave a dismal light to the room; but, by an incongruity characteristic of the country, the candlestick was large and handsome, and of massy silver. Behind the light, in a glass case, was displayed an image of the Virgin, dressed up as Nuestra Senora de Guadaloupe, the patron Saint of Mexico, almost suffocated with a profusion of tawdry artificial flowers. The line of ladies on one side reached to the door, and, on the side opposite, to a table half-way along the room, on which were placed wine and water, gentlemen's hats and ladies' shawls. Against one of the corner tables there rested a guitar; and it seldom happened that there was not some person present ready to play a popular tune, or to accompany the ladies, many of whom sung very prettily. This occasional music went on without interrupting the conversation; indeed, the sound of the guitar amongst the Spaniards or their descendants is so familiar, that it acts more as a stimulus, a sort of accompaniment to conversation, than as an interruption.

"At the further end of the room was a card-table, where most of the gentlemen played at a game called Monté. The space in the middle of the room seemed to be allotted as a play-ground for the children of the house, and those of many removes in consanguinity. The nurses, too, and the old servants of the family, used the privilege of walking in and out; and sometimes they addressed such of the company as happened to be seated near the door. It may be remarked here, that in all those countries a degree of familiarity is allowed between the servants and their superiors, of which in England there is no example in any rank of life.

"The entrance to the room was from a deep verandah, or, more properly speaking, a passage open to the court and flower-garden, in the centre of the quadrangle forming the house.

"It occurred to me during the evening, that if a person were suddenly transported from England to this party, he might be much puzzled to say where he had got to. On entering the house, by an approach not unlike the arched gateway of an inn, he would turn into the verandah, where he would in vain inquire his way from one of the boys playing at bo-peep round the columns, or scampering in the moonlight amongst the shrubs in the centre of the quadrangle: nor would he gain more information from the girls, who would draw up and become as prim and starch as possible the moment they beheld a stranger, and would pout at him, and transfix him with their coal-black eyes, but could not be brought to utter a single word.

"Mustering courage, he might enter the drawing-room: in an instant all the gentlemen would rise and stand before their chairs like statues; but, as neither the mistress of the house, nor any other lady, ever thinks of rising in these countries to receive or take leave of a gentleman, our friend would be apt to conceive his reception somewhat cold. He could have no time to make minute remarks, and would scarcely notice the unevenly-paved brick floor—the bare plastered roof, through which the tiles might be counted—indeed, the feebleness of the light would greatly perplex his observations. The elegant dresses, the handsome looks, and the lady-like appearance of the women, would naturally lead him to imagine he was in respectable company; but when he discovered all the ladies smoking segars, and heard them laughing most obstreperously, and screaming out their observations at the top of their voices, he would relapse into his former doubts; especially when he remarked the gentlemen in boots and cloaks, and some with their hats on. Neither would his ideas be cleared up by seeing the party at the other end of the room, engaged in deep play,

amidst a cloud of tobacco-smoke. And were he now as suddenly transported back to his own country, it might be difficult to persuade him, that he had been amongst an agreeable, amiable, and well-bred people—in the very first society—in the Grosvenor-square, in short, of the city of Tepic."

The Wonders of Elora; or a Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite at Elora in the East Indies, &c. By J. B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Infantry, &c. Vol. I. 8vo. 16s.

Mementos, Historical and Classical, of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1821 and 1822. 2 vols. 8vo.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Œuvres de Descartes, publiées par M. V. Cousin. 9 vols. 8vo. (Works of Descartes, published by M. V. Cousin.)

Descartes proved himself a man of genius at least in one of his works, "Le Discours sur la Methode;" but, unfortunately, in his other productions he abandoned the very method to arrive at truth which he himself had pointed out, and wandered into the wildest speculations and most untenable theories. But even in the developement of these barren and useless conjectures, there are many passages that may be studied as models of French style. Descartes was the master of Pascal, one of the first writers in the language. The publication of the present edition is another effort by M. Cousin to naturalize in France the vague, extravagant, but poetical philosophy (if philosophy it can be called) of Plato and the Germans. And, strange to say, this project is rather favoured than discouraged by the Jesuits; not out of a love for philosophy, but, convinced as they are that some system of the kind is necessary to satisfy the present speculative thirst of the French youth, they prefer seeing them occupied with the vagaries of Plato, Descartes, and the Germans, rather than with the more philosophical writings of Condillac, Cabanis, and Destut Tracy. One of their partisans has just published an attempt at refutation of Cabanis's celebrated work, entitled "Rapports du Physique et du Moral de l'Homme.

Ourika; ou la Negresse. Par Madame la Duchesse de ———. 1 vol. (Ourika; or the Negress. By Madame la Duchesse de ———.)

This romance has one incontestable merit, that of being short; for though spread over one hundred and eighty pages, by the help of large type and abundant margin, it might easily have been compressed into thirty or forty moderate pages. The author is the Duchess de Duras; and for a first essay in authorcraft, she has shewn not a little *savoir faire* in preparing the means of success. At first Ourika was read in a few select companies, to which were admitted by special favour some literary characters, but with a strict injunction not to divulge the secret. This, of course, they took as it was meant, and trumpeted forth the praises of Ourika to all who were willing to listen to them. An impression was then struck off for private distribution, and solely amongst the author's friends. Soon after, the little literary journals began to whisper mysteriously about the beautiful but black Ourika; and at length it was announced that a copy had been stolen or seduced from the fair and modest author, and that it was actually in the hands of the printer's devils. Curiosity was thus skilfully heated to the point of ebullition, when L'Advocat, the fashionable bookseller, advertised Ourika for publication, the profits to go to a charitable institution. These precautions would do honour to the most experienced book-maker, and met with the success they had so ingeniously prepared. Some thousand copies were sold in a very short time. The story is simple and tolerably well told, with here and there a slight tincture of affected sentimentality, and what the French call *precieux*; but on the whole, for a first attempt, and that by a Duchess, it is rather a creditable production. There are, however, a thousand and one stories of equal merit written by female hands, many of which are infinitely superior. The chief incidents are founded on facts. The celebrated Chevalier de Boufflers brought with him into France a little negro girl, four years old, whom he gave to one of the ladies of the court. The child was pretty for a negress, and, gaining on the affections of her mistress, was by her brought up with all the refinement of a young Frenchwoman of rank. Ourika, arrived at woman's estate, becomes passionately enamoured of one of the relations of her protectress; but, finding that her colour forms an invincible obstacle to her union with him, she forsakes all the refinements and luxuries of an European existence, settles upon the object of her unrequited attachment a large fortune which had been left her, and hurries back to her native island, to weep over her unfortunate hue. The noble authoress, encouraged by the success of this simple story, is preparing for publication another, called "Valere," the hero of which is not black like Ourika, and yet he is in the same unpleasant predicament—he cannot be beloved!—but this for a reason which the romance will tell, but which we dare not set down here.—Since the extraordinary success of Ourika, some of the young *literati* are observed to be in high favour and frequent conference with some of the younger Duchesses of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, which seems to prognosticate that we shall have a succession of tales and romances by noble and female hands. One is already talked of by the Duchess d'Aumont, under the title of "La Bouteille de Pacarek, ou Le Dejeuner Royal."

Histoire de la Révolution Française. Par M. Mignet. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the French Revolution. By M. Mignet.)

In the midst of the numberless Memoirs that have recently appeared upon the French Revolution, M. Mignet has ventured to present to the

public attention this general picture of the progress of that event, from the fall of Louis XVI. to the restoration of Louis XVIII. This book, though not devoid of some glaring errors, is yet apparently the work of a sincere and truth-seeking mind, and one of the best and most satisfactory publications that have appeared upon the subject. M. Mignet, either seduced by or succumbing to the reigning taste of the day, has indulged a little too much in an oracular tone, and his style, therefore, sins but too often against simplicity. He is an *eleve* of M. R. Collart, one of the most distinguished members of the Chamber of Deputies; and, like him, exhibits the contradictory qualities of close and logical deduction, followed at no great distance by obscurity and useless amplification. His patron, M. R. Collart, being ambitious of ministerial honours, has probably rendered M. Mignet somewhat timid in certain parts of his narrative, and has prevented him from boldly telling the truth relative to the instigators and encouragers of the attempts upon the life of Napoleon. But, even with these drawbacks, the book well deserves being read by all those who take an interest (and who is there that does not?) in the great event of which it treats. Some of the portraits of the leading characters of the time are sketched with conciseness and energy, particularly those of Sieyes, Mirabeau, and Dumouriez.

Histoire d'Italie, de 1789 à 1814. Par Botta. 5 vols. 8vo. (History of Italy, from 1789 to 1814. By M. Botta.)

The author of these volumes, M. Botta, is a very upright and disinterested character; for he was director of the Piedmontese Republic, and has not enriched himself: and yet money was then to be made by taking care of the public weal, for M. Somariva, who was at the head of the administration of the Republic of Milan, retired from his public labours with the moderate fortune of thirteen millions of francs. As M. Botta took part in most of the events which he relates, he is consequently accurate as to facts; but this, we regret to say, is almost his only merit as a historian. Being inveterately classical, he has sought to model his style upon that which was in vogue in Florence towards the middle of the fourteenth century. At that period, neither artillery, printing, representative governments, public credit, nor principles of political economy, were even dreamed of; and yet M. Botta has thought proper to write the very recent history of his country, without employing any word or phrase which is not to be found in the mouths of the Tuscans of 1350. This is what is called having a pure and classical taste, in Italy. M. B. has published two editions of his History. Of the one in Italian, there has been printed but two hundred and fifty copies. It is, from the cause above assigned, almost unreadable. The French edition is likely to have a certain success, from the character of the author and the situation which he filled, though he is evidently deficient in the talents necessary for writing history. He becomes irritated at and declaims against events, instead of studying their causes, and describing their effects. The time is come when history should be written with the same philosophical calmness as a treatise on chemistry. The inquisition, ultraism, despotism, &c. should, like poisons, be analysed; and their antidotes pointed out with as little ruffling of the temper as Sir Humphry Davy feels when examining the deadly qualities of arsenic or acetate de morphine. M. Botta has not looked upon his task from this high point of view. M. B. is also the author of a History of the Independence of the United States, and a still-born epic poem, entitled "Camillo."

Histoire de la Vie et des Ouvrages de Raphael. Par Quatremere de Quincey. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the Life and Works of Raphael. By Quatremere de Quincey.)

This is a work of infinite pretension, but very little real merit. The author is not even familiar with what is pretty generally known in Italy of Raphael and his works. To have a satisfactory account of this great artist, we must await the publication of the work of the ingenious and patient Padre Pongileoni, who for the last three years has been occupied at Urbino, the native place of Raphael, in collecting and preparing materials for a history of his life and works. M. Quatremere being a kind of amateur sculptor, and having passed much of his time in the society of artists, has acquired a certain command of technical phraseology, which, mixed up with a pompous display of metaphysical *reasoning* (so called by courtesy) upon the *beau ideal*, appears to the great majority of readers very profound, because it is unintelligible. As a life of Raphael was wanting in literature, M. Quatremere's book, dull and incomplete as it is, will be read; but the fact is, that there is more real information and sound philosophical reasoning upon the genius of Raphael in the thirty pages consecrated to him by the Jesuit Lanzi,* in his History of Painting, than in the huge octavo of M. Quatremere.

A New Dictionary, Italian and English, English and Italian; with a French Translation. By Stefano Egidio Petroni, Member of the Grand Italian Academy, and John Davenport. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

A work of this kind has long been wanted, on account of the poverty of Baretti's Dictionary, and the introduction of numerous words into the Italian language which are not recognized by the Della Cruscan Lexicography. The first part of this Dictionary contains above 15,000 words more than the corresponding part of Baretti's, and the superiority of the second is proportionate. But the chief excellence of the present work consists in the *accentuation*, by which the true pronunciation of every Italian word is clearly indicated, and the introduction of the irregularities of verbs, doubtful plurals of nouns, and other peculiarities of the language. The literary celebrity of Signor Petroni, the author of the "Napoleonide," the translations of "La Fontaine's Fables," and of "Gil Blas," the "Introduction to Dante, Ariosto, and Tasso," and several other popular works, guarantees the fidelity of this Dictionary, which appears to have been very carefully executed.

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* This account of Raphael by Lanzi will be found in the "Histoire de la Peinture en Italie," by M. Beyle, author of the Life of Rossini, &c.

LITERARY REPORT.

THE ASHANTEES.—We understand that Mr. Dupuis, late his Britannic Majesty's Envoy and Consul at Ashantee, is about to publish a Journal of his residence in that kingdom, which is expected to throw considerable light on the origin and causes of the present war. It will comprise also his notes and researches relative to the Gold Coast and the interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic MSS. and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea.

A second edition, revised, of the Private Correspondence of the Poet Cowper, may be expected in a few days.

Mr. LOUDON, the author of the popular "Encyclopedia of Gardening," is about to follow up that work by an Encyclopedia of Agriculture; or the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Improvement, and Management, of Landed Property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture, including all the latest improvements: a general history of agriculture in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles.

LIEUT. MORGAN has in the press the Emigrant's Note Book, with recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war.

An Essay on the beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure, is announced by R. A. SLANEY, Esq.

A work is in the press, to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, Testimonies to the Memory and Genius of RICHARD WILSON, R. A. with some account of his life, and remarks on his landscapes; to which are added, various observations respecting the pleasure and advantage to be derived from the study of Nature and the Fine Arts: collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, Esq.

W. BUCHANAN, Esq. has in forwardness at press, Memoirs of Painting, in two vols. 8vo.: containing a Chronological History of the different Collections of Pictures of importance which have been brought to Great Britain since the French Revolution; together with Remarks, historical and critical, on the Art in general; designed to assist the amateur in forming a correct Taste and Judgment in regard to Painting, and to aid him in the knowledge of the Genuine Works of the Great Masters.

MAJOR GRAY's African Travels, from the Western Coast to the Niger, in 1818-1819-20, and 21, are preparing for publication.

CAPTAIN KING's Survey of the Coast of Australia, between the years 1817 and 1822, is getting ready, under the sanction of our Secretary for the Colonies.

The Tour in Asia Minor, from the able pen of W. M. LEAKE, Esq. is another of the publications expected before the end of this season.

Mr. T. L. BUSBY's first number of the Costume of the City of London, dedicated by permission to his Majesty, will be published in a few days.

Mr. WHITE, Lieutenant in the United States' Navy, has in the press A Voyage to Cochin China.

Mr. HARRIS NICHOLAS has in the press a small work, intended for the use of Antiquaries, Historians, and the Legal Profession; containing Tables that shew *exactly* the year of our Lord corresponding with the year of the Reign of each Monarch; an Alphabetical and Chronological Calendar of Saints' Days and other Festivals on which ancient records are dated; Tables shewing on what Day of the Month and Week each Moveable Feast, &c. occurred; an Account of all Provincial Registries of Wills, with a List of the Parishes in each Diocese subject to peculiar Jurisdictions; and a full Description of the Contents of all the Works published by the Commission for the Preservation of the Public Records; and much other useful matter.

Mr. EGAN, professor of the harp, has in a state of forwardness, an Historical Essay on the Harp.

Mr. FAREY, Jun. engineer, is about to publish A Treatise on the Steam Engine; Historical, Practical, and Descriptive; in 1 vol. 4to. With plates.

The Principles of Medical Science and Practice, deduced from the Phenomena observed in Health and in Disease. By HARDWICKE SHUTE, M. D. &c.; in 1 vol. 8vo. is in the press.

Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions, collected and preserved, by Miss L. M. HAWKINS, are shortly expected.

The Author of Conversations on Botany is about to produce Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, illustrated with Plates, Wood-cuts, &c.

The connoisseurs in good eating will speedily be enlightened in the mysteries of the art of French Cookery, by M. Beauvilliers' Genuine Parisian Restaurateur.

A little work, illustrative of the sentiments of the Two Parties of the Church of England, is now in the press, entitled The Two Rectors.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
April 1	26	46	29,81	29,55	April 16	37	44	29,32	29,26
2	33	45	29,09	29,69	17	39	46	29,36	29,67
3	29	48	29,89	29,98	18	34	53	29,88	30,08
4	40	51	30,01	30,23	19	29	57	30,15	30,17
5	28	51	30,32	30,35	20	31	75	30,24	30,21
6	34	49	29,34	29,35	21	32	60	30,07	29,86
7	35	48	30,14	30,04	22	48	62	29,79	29,86
8	33	51	30,16	30,12	23	44	51	29,55	29,18
9	33	51	29,99	29,84	24	44	58	29,86	30,02
10	34	42	29,34	29,39	25	37	62	30,07	29,98
11	29	41	29,31	stat.	26	47	62	29,69	29,47
12	28	47	29,31	29,47	27	41	60	29,69	29,84
13	28	56	29,54	29,71	28	51	58	29,85	29,78
14	28	53	29,77	29,79	29	48	70	29,72	29,63
15	28	54	29,76	29,64	30	48	65	29,59	29,74

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavourable weather which the last month has afforded, the present aspect of agricultural affairs is in no way calculated to engender doubt or apprehension. The wheats have improved in their appearance with unusual rapidity, and the country now presents such an extensive breadth of luxuriant foliage as induces the most flattering anticipations of ultimate productiveness: and from the number of wheat-ricks of last year's growth, which are still outstanding, as well as from the information we have been able to obtain with respect to the quantity of corn of our own growth now in hand, there is abundant reason to conclude that the supply will prove fully equal to the consumption till the new corn is fairly on the market, and consequently that, without fraud or collusion, the bonded wheat may still retain its present situation beyond the period for taking the next average. Early sown barley and oats upon the stiff lands have suffered from the late dripping and cold weather, but upon the less retentive and mixed soils the plant is unusually healthy and well-looking: indeed, taken in the whole, although the seeding season has been throughout particularly unfavourable to the introduction of the grain, and the sowing materially protracted in consequence thereof, yet the present appearance of the plant is even better than we have sometimes observed it to be under more congenial seasons.

Upland feed is even now plentiful, and the clover and nonsuch layers unfailing without exception; and should the growth be accelerated by warmer weather, we may expect that the hay-crop of the ensuing summer will be of greater bulk than has been harvested for many years past—a circumstance of no small importance; for, in consequence of the short supply of turnips and the unusual quantity of artificial food that has been expended for grazing this spring, (and to which hay is an indispensable condiment) the old stock is more completely exhausted than is commonly the case.

The sowing of mangel-wurzel commences towards the end of May. The present season has not been favourable for preparing the land for the reception of the seed, but the root is getting much in request amongst the graziers, and we observe a more extended cultivation every succeeding year.

The meat-markets have recently experienced an advance in the price of provision, as have those of store-cattle, sheep and wool. Oak-timber also, and oak-bark, have each improved a little in value since last year.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, April 17th, 67*s* 2*d*—24th, 65*s* 3*d*—May 1st, 65*s* 5*d*— 8th, 63*s* 3*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	3	4	to	4	4
Veal	3	0	to	4	8
Pork	3	4	to	5	0
Lamb	4	0	to	5	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields P. T.

Marsh Champ.	3*l*	10*s*	to	0*l*	0*s*
Ware	2	10	to	3	0
York Kidneys	3	15	to	4	0
Scotch Reds	3	10	to	3	15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 110s to 120s 0d—Inf. 80s to 100s—Clover, Old, 115s to 126s—Inf. 90s to 110s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

St. James's. —Hay, 70s to 126s —Clover, 100s to 126s—Straw, 33s 0d to 51s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 110s to 135s —Hay, 100s to 120s—Straw, 42s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 231. Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅜ ¼.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95¼ 94¾.—Old Three and a Half per Cent. 101 : New, 100⅜ ¾.—Four per Cent. 107⅞ ⅜.—Long Annuities, 22⅜ 11/16.—South Sea New Annuities, 94⅛.—India Bonds, 73 76 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 21 30 pm.—Consols for Account, 95¼ ⅞.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, May 24, 1824.

SINCE our statement of last month, nothing of particular interest has occurred in this market. The mania for new schemes has somewhat abated, and the sale of Foreign Stocks has become extremely dull at their late high prices. In goods, the transactions remain exclusively limited to what are required for consumption ; and our export trade, both of British manufactures and of Colonial produce, has of late not been quite so brisk as usual, owing to the large stocks already on hand abroad.

COFFEE has fluctuated a little during this month, but is now again at former prices. The rise this article has experienced in the markets of the Netherlands has produced no lasting effect here, and the chief demand has been for the Baltic. Jamaica, good ordinary, 56s. to 60s. ; middling, 70s. to 75s. ; good to fine middling, 80s. to 102s ; St. Domingo, 61s. to 62s. ; middling Dominica, 70s. to 75s. ; Cheribon, 60s. to 65s. The stock in the West India Docks is increased to 12,000 hhds. and 23,000 bags.

SUGARS have continued very flat during this month, as the refiners buy but sparingly ; but in the price of British plantation or foreign sorts no variation has occurred. The present quotations are : Jamaica Moscovado, 52s. to 70s. per cwt. ; Havannah white, 33s. to 38s. ; yellow, 24s. to 28s. : Brazil white, 30s. to 34s. ; yellow, 22s. to 26s. The bill now before Parliament allows sugar from the Mauritius at the same duty as from the West Indies.

COTTON.—At the sale in the India House on the 21st inst. 6000 bales realized the following prices : Bengal, middling to fair, 5⅜d. to 5¾d. ; Surate, ordinary to good fair, 5¼d. to 6¼d. ; Madras, good fair, 6¼d. to 6¾d. In general, Cottons are depressed. Bowed Georgia, 8d. to 9¼d. ; Fernamb. 10¾d. to 11½d.

RUM is held with more firmness, in consequence of the late contract with Government. Jamaica, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 2d. per gallon ; Leeward Island, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. ; Stock, 24,000 puncheons. Brandies are very heavy at 2s. 8d. per gallon on arrival.

SPICES sold low at the last Company's sale, and the greater part of what was offered met no buyers. Pepper, 5¼d. to 6¼d. ; 1st Cinnamon, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. ; Nutmegs, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 9d. ; Mace, 4s. 7d. per lb. ; Cassia Lignea, 6*l*. 10s. to 7*l*. 17s. per cwt. Pimento is stationary at 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb.

INDIGO.—Since last sale 6d. per lb. advance has been paid for the better sorts.

SILK.—No alteration in prices, although the demand is very trifling.

OILS.—Pale South-Sea Whale Oil sold 21*l*. 10s. to 23*l*. per tun ; Greenland of this season's fishing 20*l*. to 21*l*.

TALLOW.—New yellow Candle Tallow, 34s. 3d. to 34s. 6d per cwt. ; old, 32s. 6d. to 33s. There is very little doing in this article.

TOBACCO.—a public sale was lately attempted, but was withdrawn, as the proprietors would not submit to a reduction at which alone sales have been lately effected. We continue therefore the former quotations nominally.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 17, TO MAY 15, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AUSTIN, W. H. Old Broad-street, merchant (Wallbrook
Austin, J. Devenport, linen-draper (Tink
Barnet, C. Barlow Mews, horse-dealer (Reynolds, Carmarthen-street
Bentley, J. Leeds, stuff-merchant (Lee
Betts, J. T. Temple-place, distiller (Rusbery, Charterhouse-square
Bochsa, N. C. Bryanstone-street, musical-composer (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Bottrell, R. Wood-street, merchant (Huchison, Crown-court
Bowes, J. Battersea, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard-street
Brown, T. Chelmarsh, farmer (Wood, Wolverhampton
Broady, W. Old Jewry, woollen-warehouseman (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Burrell, W. Wakefield, merchant (Foljambe and Dixon
Clark, T. S. Kentish-town, bookseller (Steel and Nicol
Cooke, T. Banbury, mealman (Tims
Corbett, B. O. Friday-street, linen-draper (Parken, New Boswell court
Corfield, C. W. Norwich, currier (Francis and Turner
Coulson, S. Falsgrave, horse-dealer (Sandirth, Hull
Critchley, M. Crookhands, coal dealer (Southwood, Preston
Crole, D. Old Broad-street, stock-broker (Southwood, Preston
Cross, W. Liverpool, currier (Tomlinson and Co. Basinghall-street
Crooke, H. Burnley, cotton-spinner (Show and Artindale
Crosby, W. Myton, merchant (Scholefield, Hull
Dacre, G. H. Jerusalem Coffee-house, merchant (Blunt and Co. Broad-street-buildings
Dale, T. Holborn, coach-master (Whitton, Great James-street
Davis, S. Devonport, grocer (Sole
Davis, W. Lewisham, corn-dealer (Fleming, Old Jewry
Dawe, J. Hellington-mills, miller (Tink, Devonport
Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, London, wine-merchant (Smithson, Old Jewry
Durham, J. Lambeth-marsh, oilman (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Eaton, G. Upper Thames-street, stationer (Hughs, Dean-street
Edey, E. L. Charing-cross, coffee house-keeper (Carpath, Furnival's Inn
Ella, S. Noble-street, shoe-maker (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Emans, W. Barnsbury row, Islington, stationer (Brough, Shoreditch
Featherstonhaugh, M. G. Bishopwearmouth, merchant (Thompson
Flashborn, G. Wakefield, victualler (Carre and Barkfield
Foster, J. Tring, victualler (Grover and Smith, Hemel-Hempsted
Gilbert, J. A. George-lane, merchant (Rush, Crown-court
Gilpin, J. J. Westbury, surgeon (Edwards, Trowbridge
Graham, M. Union-street, glass-dealer (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Gruneison, C. Lower Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant (Paterson and Peile, Old Broad-street
Gunther, E. Beaumont-street, hosier (Ross and Cook, New Inn
Harris, T. Egg Buckland, butcher (Elworthy, Devonport
Haselden, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer (Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe
Hassel, R. Birmingham, blacksmith (Black, Clifford's Inn
Heyden, W. Liverpool, coach-maker (Wilson, Walsall
Hodson, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant (Statham and Leicester
Holbrook, J. Derby, grocer (Adlington and Co. Bedford-row
Holgate, G. and T. Burnley, bankers (Buck
Jackman, W. Horsforth, corn-miller (Stables
Jackson, W. High Holborn, victualler (Browning, Hatton-court
Jepson, J. Congleton, spirit-merchant (Smith, Bristol
Johnson, W. Worksop, coal-dealer (Owen
Keast, J. East Looe, money-scrivener (Elworthy, Devonport
Kennedy, H. Brighton, carpenter (Faithful
Kerbey, O. T. Finch-lane, stockbroker (Taylor, King-street
Lansley, W. Andover, carpenter (Clements, Southampton
Lee, J. and Sanders, P. Whitechapel, rag merchants (Isaacs, Mansel-street
Lewis, C. T. Ebley, grocer (Short, Bristol
Manifold, J. Kendal, skinner (Wilson, Kendal
Marrel, J. Peckham, commission-agent (Freeman and Heathcote
Middleton, M. Wolverhampton, tailor (South, Wolverhampton
Morgan, J. Bedford-street, victualler (Young, Mark-lane
Narraway, J. Bristol, feltmonger (Browne and Watson
Nelson, J. Cheltenham, tea-dealer (Evans and Shearman
Palling, W. Old South Sea House, merchant (Steel and Nicol, Queen-street
Parkes, M. Haly Hall, near Dudley, flint-glass maker (Mott, Essex-street, London
Petty, R. Manchester, joiner (Low and Coates
Plaw, J. New Kent-road, grocer (Watson and Son, Bouverie-street
Proctor, J. Wardour-street, wine-merchant (Macdougall, Lincoln's Inn Old-square
Ramsden, R. Wandsworth, coach-proprietor (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Rees, B. Haverfordwest, draper (Clarke, Bristol
Rhodes, J. Heywood, house carpenter (Halsall, Middleton, near Manchester
Roberts, T. A. Montford-place, coal-merchant (Pownal, Staple's Inn
Roscow, H. Pendleton, brewer (Dicas, Manchester
Sargent, G. F. Marlborough place, patent-leather dresser (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Sandison, W. Cook-street (Tanner, Fore-street
Sawtell, T. Somerton, innkeeper (Broadmead, Langport
Scholefield, R. M. Bradford, manufacturer (Fisher and Sudlow, Thavies Inn
Seymour, C. Huddersfield, tailor (Allison
Shackles, W. Hull, linen-draper (Dryden and Joyce
Sintems, W. F. Langbourn-chambers, merchant (Birch and Garth, Martin's-lane
Slogatt, J. jun. Bath, hosier (Carey and Cross, Bristol
Smith, P. Petticoat-lane, spirit-merchant (Fox and Prideaux, Austin Friars
Smith, A. Beach-street, timber-merchant (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Sudbury, W. Reading, coach-maker (Smith
Twaddle, W. C. Hertford, draper (Sharp, Temple
Wall, J. Brentford Butts, broker (Blake, Great Surrey-street
Welsby, W. Manchester, innholder (Whitehead
Whitehouse, J. jun. and W. N. Wolverhampton, factors (Robinson
Whiting, T. Oxford, mercer (Miller, Ely-place
Wilcock, T. Bath, cabinet-maker (Hollings
Wild, J. Burslem, victualler (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Bread-street
Wise, S. and Brenchley, C. St. Mildred's-court, paper-maker (Oldbadeston and Murray
Wood, J. Redcross-street, currier (Watts, Dean-street
Wood, H. and J. and J. Chandos-street, haberdashers (Beverley, Temple
Wreak, J. Sheffield, saw-maker (Brookfield
York, A. Birmingham, baker (Simcox

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Kay, printseller, Edinburgh
G. Allan, baker and innkeeper, Fruchie, Fife
A and M. Neilson, tea-dealers, Glasgow
S. Cousin, silk and yarn merchant, Paisley
T. Haygarth, furniture-dealer & commission-agent, Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

AVERY, J. Barnstaple, May 27
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, May 8
Beaumont, J. Hunter-street, May 25
Bligh, G. W. Bath, June 8
Boultbee, J. Peterborough, May 12
Bradbury, G. Hadley, May 25
Brennand, T. Bread-street, May 29
Bridgman, E. L. Fish-street-hill, May 29
Butterbee, P. F. Norton, May 18
Capon, J. B. Bishop's Hull, June 4
Chadwick, D. E. Holborn-hill, May 5
Chambers, T. Liverpool, June 8
Clarke, R. Newport, May 15
Cock, W. and G. Canterbury, June 8
Coleman, R. Liverpool, May 26
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, May 25
Crowther, W. Charles-street, May 1
Cuming, A. Tything of Whitmas, May 22
Cunningham, J. Birmingham, May 21

Dawson, G. and Walmsley, J. Liverpool, May 27
Davenport, J. Stockport Etchells, May 31
Daw, W. High Halden, May 26
Dowling, W. King-street, May 29
Eastwood, R. Leeds, June 2
Edwards, J. Elder-street, May 8
Elves, J. Canterbury, May 22
Emery, J. Clerkenwell, June 5
Evans, B. P. Freeman's court, June 5
Farrell, J. Prospect-place, May 8
Firmin, J. Hulmer, May 21
Fisher, F. jun. Leicester-square, May 11
Garrs, W. Grassington, June 7
Gompertz, A. Great Winchester-str. May 1. 8. 22
Goulden, J. Goulden's-place, Hackney-road
Grant, J. Coleman-street, May 22 29
Gray, T. March, Ely, June 3
Green, J. and J. Warminster, May 31
Greetham, T. Liverpool, May 24
Hamilton, W. New City-chambers, May 29
Hargreaves, J. Liverpool, May 12
Hatfield, H. Abingdon-row, May 1
Hawkins, J. D. Bermondsey, May 25
Hewson, J. and Robinson, W. Carlisle, June 3
Hicks, H. and Woodward, S. W. Bankside, June 5
Hollander, L. A. Winchester-street, June 5
Honeyborne, J. Kingswinford, June 1
Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane, May 4
Hosking, V. Walton, near Aylesbury, June 5
Horn, H. Rotherhithe, May 29
Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, May 29
Jerry, J. Kirton, May 10
Jones, D. Brighton, May 17
Joseph, M. Liverpool, June 4
Keast, W. St. Erny, May 19
Kenifeck, P. Bristol, May 10
Leigh, G. Wincham, May 19
Levitt, Q. Hull, June 12
Littlewood, J. Rochdale, May 22
Lyney, J. jun. Limehouse, June 12
Mackle, J. Watling-street, May 29
M'Nair, A. Aberburch-lane, May 22
Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings, May 29
Nightingale, T. Watling-street, June 12
Norton, D. S. Uxbridge, April 24
Oldfield, J. Edgeware road, May 25
Parker, G. Birchin-lane, May 22
Parry, T. Seaton, R. and Armytage, J. Manchester, May 17
Peet, G. and J. Gutter-lane, May 25
Pelham, J. sen. Chart, May 8
Philips, T. A. Ardwick, May 26
Piercey, J. and Saunders, R. Birmingham, May 28
Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth, June 1
Pinkerton, T. Birchin-lane, May 25
Plaw, R. Riches-court, May 4
Potts, T. jun. Sunderland, May 17
Rivolta, A. Brook-street, May 22
Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham, May 24
Robertson, G. Wapping, May 11. 18
Rook, J. Bishopgate-street without, May 18
Saunders, J. Duke street, May 22
Sharpus, R. Davies-street, May 22
Slaughter, T. Seal, May 22
Smith, J. W. and Townley, T. Manchester, May 19
Staniforth, W. Little Eastcheap, June 5
Stevens, D. G. Harlow, May 18
Spitta, C. L. Malling, F. and G. and Spitta, H. A. Laurence Pountney-lane, May 4
Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury, May 4 11
Thiessen, A. H. Barnard-street, May 15
Thurbon, J. March, June 3
Townsend, E. Maiden-lane, May 8
Wade, D. P. Hadleigh, May 22
Walker, R. West Smithfield, April 27
Walley, T. Liverpool, May 26
Warren, P. Warminster, May 27
Wathen, C. Salter's Hall court, June 5
Warwick, T. O. and Aldred, J. Rotherham
Webster, J. Tower-street, May 22
Weeks, J. Exeter, May 22
Wetton, J. James, W. and Payne, T. Wood street, May 10. June 12
Whellier, T. Exeter, May 17
Whitaker, W. and J. Wakefield, June 10
Williams, L. Nicholas-lane, May 29
Williams, L. Fenchurch street, May 29
Wilkins, C. Tower street, May 29
Wilson, R. and F. Oxford-street, May 22
Withers, W. Cheltenham, May 12
Wise, J. Wellingborough, May 10
Worth, J. and J. Trump-street, May 8

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

City Police—A Committee for improving the Police of the City of London has been sitting for some weeks, and the system is about to be completely remodelled. By the returns made to the Committee, it appears that the number of persons apprehended by the officers of the City Police Establishment, exceed the number taken into custody by *the whole* of the Ward officers and constables of the City. Regulations have been proposed by Mr. Alderman Wood, which the Committee have resolved to adopt immediately. The inefficient officers will be discharged, and the most active will be placed under the new regulations. It has been determined, notwithstanding the objections advanced against it, that the City Police shall wear blue coats and trowsers, and yellow waistcoats, with buttons having the City Arms thereon. Each member of this "Police Corps" will have a station assigned to him, where he will have to patrol; and the chief ground for this measure is, that it will prevent the commission of crime: the thief having the officer in sight, and knowing him, it is thought, will be deterred from violating the law. The City will be divided into six districts, in which police stations will be appointed. The first at the Mansion House, the second at London Bridge, the third at Aldgate, the fourth in Fleet-street, the fifth in Bishopsgate-street, and the sixth at the top of Skinner-street. The patrol at each station will have to give a report of the occurrences in their district every hour, written in a book and signed; which book will be in the care of a superior officer, whose duty it will be to see that the reports are regularly entered and signed, and that the patrol do their duty according to the regulations. It is believed that this new system will not only cause the detection of offenders, but will be the means of preventing street-robberies, burglaries, &c. which have latterly been so common in the City.

Improvements.—Fleet-street and the Inner Temple are to be considerably improved and altered. The improvements contemplated are the pulling down the houses in Mitre court, Fleet-street, and Ram-alley, adjoining the West side of Serjeant's Inn, which will make a spacious and handsome entrance to the Inner Temple from Fleet-street: the difficulties in making these improvements are, the proprietors of the houses and ground asking large sums for the sale of their property. The Benchers of the Inner Temple also have it in contemplation to throw open to a public and uninterrupted view the Temple Church, which is celebrated for its ancient architecture. The difficulties in accomplishing this object are also the purchase of the chambers and other buildings which surround the church, in addi-

tion to the value of some chambers belonging to a public body, for which they demand 900*l.*

Metropolitan Literary Institution.—The Friends of this Institution dined last month at the London Coffee-house; at which Mr. Thompson gave "The immortal memory of the brilliant genius of Lord Byron." In the course of the evening, Mr. Edge informed the meeting that the duplicates of his library, which consisted of 17,000 volumes, should be at the service of the Institution, and that he had many valuable works which he would present to the Society.

King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—His Majesty is of very gentlemanly appearance, and but for the darkness of his complexion, which is of very deep copper colour, might pass for an Englishman, having in every respect correctly adopted our costume. The Queen is a fine full-grown lady, remarkably well made, and possesses an open and very agreeable countenance, not devoid even of sweetness and sensibility, with good eyes and teeth, and is by no means deficient in gracefulness of manner or elegance of demeanour. The royal suite are eight in number, composed of the Governor, his wife, Admiral of the Fleet, Treasurer, Secretary, Steward, and two menial servants. On their way to this country they touched at Rio Janeiro, and during their stay were presented to the Emperor of Brazil, at a Court Levee; when the Emperor was pleased to present the King with a most elegant sword; and in return the King presented the Emperor with a most curious cloak or mantle, made of the richest materials of his islands, the outside of which is of feathers of rare birds, of the most beautiful colours.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Sumner to succeed the Rev. Dr. Carr, as Deputy Clerk of the Closet—The Rev. William Vansittart, to a Prebendal Stall in Carlisle Cathedral—The Rev. W. Lyall, appointed Archdeacon of Colchester, in the room of Dr. Blomfield, promoted to the See of Chester—The Rev. R. Harkness, B.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Brampton, Derby—The Rev. J. Harvey, B.C.L. to the Rectory of Finningley, Nottinghamshire—The Rev. E. Brown, M.A. to the Rectory of Sheering, Essex—The Rev. N. Dodson, M.A. to the Vicarage of St. Helen, Abingdon, and the Chapels of Radley and Drayton, Berks—The Rev. C. H. Redding, B.C.L. Second Master of Winchester College, to the Rectory of Rowlston, otherwise Rolston, Wilts—The Rev. W. St. John Mildmay, to the Rectory of Mottistone, with the Vicarage of Shorwell annexed, Isle of Wight—The Rev. Charles Carr, A.M. to the Rectory of Headbourne Worthy—The Rev. C. Benson, M.A. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, and late Hulsean Lecturer, to the Rectory of St. Giles, Middlesex—The Rev. R. Roberts, A.M. to the Vicarage of Blyton, Cambridgeshire—The Rev. William Chester, A.M. to the valuable Living of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk—The Rev. R. C. Pole, M.A. to the Rectory of Radbourne, Derbyshire—The Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A. to the Vicarage of Brigstock cum Stanion—The Rev. C. H. Lutwidge, B.A. to the Vicarage of Othery, Somerset—The Rev. William Spooner, A.M. to the Rectory of Acle, Suffolk.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major-General William Nicolay to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Dominica, in the room of the Earl of Huntingdon, resigned.—William Julius St. John Arabin and Arthur Wilde, Esqrs. are sworn in as Serjeants-at-Law.—Marquis of Ely to be Custos Rotulorum of co. Wexford, vice Flood, deceased.—Mr. Justice Best, to be Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Naval.—Lieut. Rideout, to his Majesty's ship Gloucester; Lieut. Henslow, to the Thetis, vice Rideout.—The Right Hon. Lord Napier, to command the Diamond.—Lieut. Cotton, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.—Lieut. Joseph Camilleri has been appointed to the Ætna bomb vessel, and Lieut. J. Fletcher to the Albion, *vice* Camilleri.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Dundalk.—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, of Milton Bryan, in the County of Bedford.

Borough of Lancaster.—Thos. Greene, Esq.

Borough of Penryn.—Robert Stanton, Esq. of Colebrook House, in the county of Middlesex.

Borough of Huntingdon.—James Stuart, Esq. in the room of the Earl of Ancram, now Marquis of Lothian.

Married.] At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, on the 24th ult. G. Beamen, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Mary Anne, only daughter of Mr. Offley, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Chalfont Blackden, esq. to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Worsley.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. G. Ward, esq. to Emily, second daughter of Sir John Swinburne, bart.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, the Rev. W. White, M. A. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall.—At Clapham, T. R. Mimpriss, esq. of Pennsbury, to Eliza, second daughter of John Black, esq.—At

Dorking, Mr. W. D. Clarke, of Berners-street, to Phœbe, eldest daughter of W. Phillips, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Exeter to Miss Isabella Poynts.—At Clapham, S. Wilson, esq. to Mrs. Devis.—At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, Mr. J. T. Dallimore, of Fleet-street, to Anna Clari, youngest daughter of Joseph Smith, esq.—Louis Cohen, esq. of New Broad-street, to Floretta, eldest daughter of the late Assur Heyser, esq.—At St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, Mr. E. J. Newcomb, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late J. Newcomb, esq.—At St. Margaret's Church, the Rev. A. F. Luttrell, to Jane, the youngest daughter of William Leader, esq. M. P.—At St. Pancras Church, T. Pilkington, esq. of Habberley, to Harriet Alice Watkins, widow of Major Watkins.—At St. James's Church, Sig. Bertioli to Finetta Caroline Goff.—At Sunbury, R. G. Shaw, esq. of Tottenham, to Martha, youngest daughter of C. W. Barkley, esq.—At Hampstead, C. Holford, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Toller, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. W. Bentley, of Ely Place, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Botten, of Shoe-lane.

Died.] In Nassau-street, Soho-square, B. C. Cocker, esq.—At Duncroft-house, near Staines, Samuel Jerram, esq.—At the Blenheim Hotel, Major Patrick Hamilton.—At Camberwell, Alexander, eldest son of John Scriven, esq.—In Highbury-place, W. Harryman, esq.—At Holloway, T. Biddell, esq.—In Portland-place, Lady Dalling, widow of the late General Sir John Dalling, bart.—Mrs. Oliver, of Brentford.—Jane, wife of Mr. W. D. Haggard, of Union-place, Blackheath-road.—At his house, Pentonville, Richard Gifford, esq.—In South Audley-street, T. Gore, esq. jun.—At Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, on his 86th birth-day, J. Mitchell, esq. formerly of the Royal Navy, one of the few surviving officers who sailed round the world with Admiral Byron.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. P. Franklyn.—Mrs. Hammond, the wife of W. Hammond, esq.—At Southampton-place, Euston-square, Mrs. Augusta Schutz.—At Kentish Town, Mrs. A. Hardcastle.—At Tooting, Surrey, Jane, relict of the late John Lyall, esq.—Sophia, daughter of James Wetherby, esq. of Oxenden-street.—At Esher, Surrey, Henry Swan, esq. M. P. for Penryn.—In Keppel-street, the Rev. C. C. Chambers, Rector of Holmpton and Wilwick.—In Lower Brook-street, the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville—At Clapton, John Pearson, esq.—At her house, Brompton, Mrs. Bond, of Hendon.—At Twickenham, Richard Twining, esq.—At his house in King-street, Bryanston-square, Major William Martin.—At his house in Winchester-row, John Lack, esq.—At her house in Dover-street, Mrs. Chambers.—Ann, wife of Mr. W. Yewd, of New North-street, Red Lion-square.—In Fitzroy-street, John Cooper, esq.—Mr. J. Barton, of Fort-place, Bermondsey.—At her house at Strand on-the-Green, near Kew, Mrs. Anne Trimmer.—Mr. Thomas Benson, late Proprietor of Garraway's Coffee-house.—At his house in Belgrave-place, George Yeats, esq.—At his residence in Wigmore-street, Alexander Strong, esq.—At Islington, the Rev. G. Strahan, D.D. Prebendary of Rochester, Rector of Kingsdown, in Kent, and upwards of 50 years Vicar of Islington.—Robert Davidson, esq. of Islington-green.—At the house of her son, Somers Town, Mrs. Alice Smith.—At Stow Bardolph, Mr. H. Capon.—At Lambeth, William Messing, esq.—Anne, wife of Mr. B. Rolls, of Pentonville.—John Farley, esq. of Thornton Heath.—At Camberwell, W. Weston, esq.—John Stayner, fourth son of Charles Bosanquet, esq. of Hampstead-heath.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD BYRON.

At Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, of an inflammatory rheumatic fever, the Right Hon. Lord Byron. His Lordship had recovered from an attack of illness, brought on by perturbation of mind in February last, but living very low, and moreover exposing himself to cold and wet, he became indisposed with symptoms of inflammation: refusing to be bled, the disorder made a rapid progress, and in ten days he was no more. Thus has terminated the earthly career of a great spirit, while engaged in supporting by his person and influence one of the noblest causes that the annals of humanity ever exhibited to the world. Of Lord Byron's literary character there will be time enough to take a review hereafter. His works remain, while the genius that inspired, and the hand that penned them, are alike chilled for ever! Dying at the moment when his countenance was of essential service to the Greek cause, and to those public principles which it is the true glory of the age to see rapidly establishing themselves in the world, the event is deeply to be deplored. Had Lord Byron, how-

ever, died in the field in support of the cause he had undertaken, the event could scarcely have been more glorious for himself. We have much of profession among us, and of good wishes in the cause of freedom, from those who are able to benefit it essentially; but professions and wishes are cheap; the instances of such as have the means, and put them in practice, are rare indeed. Lord Byron, however, was not one of these—he threw his whole heart into the cause, and sealed his sincerity in it, and his own immortal honour, by his death on the scene of action. The Greeks deeply deplored his loss, and issued the following proclamation on his decease: —

"The present days of festivity (Easter) are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all: Lord Byron departed this life about 11 o'clock in the evening of this day, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever which lasted for ten days. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he was determined personally to partake when circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor." It then directs that all public offices, including all courts of justice, should be shut for three days; that all shops, except those for the sale of provisions and medicine, should be closed; that all dances, customary at that season of the year, and that all kinds of public amusements, should cease during the same period; that a general mourning should take place for twenty-one days, and that funeral ceremonies should be performed in all the churches. The mourning, in consequence, was deep and universal.

Had he survived, there can be no doubt he would have as ardently pursued the only glorious career for a soldier, that in the cause of liberty, as he had before climbed the steep of imperishable fame as a poet. His Lordship's personal virtues, for he possessed many and great ones, and his failings, for who is there without their proportionate share? we have no room to enter upon here; a brief mention of his biography is all for which we can afford space.

George Gordon Byron was born in 1788. The peerage descended from Sir John Byron, who, with six of his sons, fought at Edgehill in the royal cause. The subject of this memoir was the grandson of the Hon. John Byron, well known as a naval commander under Lord Anson; and the son of John Byron, noted for a *crim. con.* affair with the Marchioness of Carmarthen, whom, after being divorced, he married. On her death he married Miss Gordon, an heiress in the county of Aberdeen, and died at Valenciennes, in August 1791. The Poet succeeded to the title and estates of William, the fifth Lord Byron, in 1798, when he was but ten years of age. His Lordship's mother died in 1811. Here it may be as well to contradict authoritatively, a report recently circulated in the newspapers, by those who view his Lordship's love of freedom as a crime—men who have been renegades from every party, and are worthy of trust by none, namely, that Lord Byron designed Donna Inez in Don Juan, for a portrait of his mother. This is utterly false; Mrs. Byron never forfeited the affection of her son; he divided his purse and his society with her at Newstead, from the moment he formed his establishment there; and though, perhaps, as a mother she might have chided any instance of wildness in him, she was remarkable for reverencing the talent he even then exhibited. It is not true, then, that he was a heartless son, but the very reverse. The character of Donna Inez does not resemble that of the late Mrs. Byron, who never had nor made pretensions to being a "learned lady." Lord Byron in early life resided in Aberdeenshire, and was always much attached to its romantic scenery. Lachin y Gair will henceforth be a sacred spot. His frame, which was considered delicate, was invigorated among these mountains, and the freedom of a true mountaineer ever held possession of his mind afterwards. In 1798 he was sent to Harrow School, of which, through his life, and of Dr. Drury, his preceptor, he always spoke with strong regard. At sixteen he became a student at Trinity College, Cambridge. At nineteen he took up his residence at Newstead Abbey, and in about a year afterwards embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and travelled in Spain, Portugal and his beloved Greece. He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of "Childe Harold" made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this Poem in rapid succession followed the "Giaour" and the "Bride of Abydos," two Turkish stories; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of the three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful Poem of "The Corsair." On the 2d of January, 1815, his Lordship married, at Seham, in the county of Durham, the only daughter of Sir

Ralph Milbanke Noel, Baronet, and towards the close of the same year his Lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. His Lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom with the resolution never to return. He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblentz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "Childe Harold." At Venice Lord Byron avoided as much as possible any intercourse with the swarms of his countrymen whom idleness or curiosity drew thither, and who laboured to obtain introductions to him. To several literary persons, however, he was accessible, as well as to old friends. When he quitted Venice, he visited several other Italian cities, and afterwards resided in Tuscany, where he was joined by Mr. Shelly and Mr. Leigh Hunt. After leaving Tuscany, he sojourned at Genoa, and from thence proceeded to Greece, to take that part in the cause of freedom so honourable to himself, and glorious to his memory. The friends who were near him at the time of his decease, in addition to Prince Mavrocordato, were Mr. Parry, who had organized the artillery and engineer corps for the Greeks at Missolonghi, Mr. Bourke, and Count Gamba. The letters from the last named gentleman first communicated the intelligence to Lord Sidney Osborne, who forwarded it with the kindest attention to the friends of Lord Byron in England, and proceeded from Corfu to Zante, to make whatever arrangements might be necessary respecting his remains. Lord Byron had succeeded, his friends are informed, in stirring up among the people of the part of Greece in which he had resided an almost inconceivable enthusiasm. His exertions were incessant in their cause, and the gratitude of the people was proportioned to them. His influence was not lessened by being employed often to procure humane and even kind treatment towards the Turkish captives. Lord Byron resembled an ancient Greek in many points: as has been observed, "he reminds us of those better days of Grecian story when valour bowed at the shrine of wisdom, and never appeared more engaging than when scattering incense over the tomb of genius. Enslaved and degraded as the Greeks have become, they are still the descendants of that wonderful race that first gave elevation to the human mind; and if there be one pageant more sublime than another, it is undoubtedly the funeral of an illustrious foreigner consigned to the tomb amidst scenes and associations such as exist in no other country—who merits the regrets he so spontaneously calls forth--whose pall is supported by warriors who hoped to have fought or fallen by his side—whose bier is strewed with flowers, and his requiem chaunted by the vestals of liberty, and his funeral knell answered by echoes that may have smote the ear of Socrates and Plato. That such a distinction awaits all that remains of the noble author of 'Childe Harold' we can as little doubt as that he richly deserved it. Even when a mere boy his Lordship was a perfect enthusiast in the cause of Greece. Again and again he braved all the perils of Turkish jealousy to linger amidst scenes which his youthful studies had taught him to revere—he climbed Parnassus—swam the Hellespont—bathed his burning brow in the waters of Helicon—penned sublime verses on the plains of Marathon; and, in a word, resigned himself so completely to classic association, that he seemed a Greek in spirit, though a Briton in name." His numerous works are too recently before the public to need recapitulation here. His memoirs of himself, which were in the hands of Mr. T. Moore, for some mysterious reasons, as, report says, there was nothing in them to injure his reputation, have been destroyed.

MR. BELZONI.

At Gato, near Benin in Africa, on the 3d of December, Mr. G. Belzoni, so well-known for his Egyptian Tombs. He was so far on his way into the interior, endeavouring to reach Houssa, when a dysentery put an end to his valuable life. He was buried at Gato the day after his decease, and a board with the following inscription was placed over his grave.

"Here lie the remains of
G. BELZONI,
Who was attacked with dysentery at Benin
(on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo),
On the 26th of November, and died at
this place
December 3, 1823.

The gentlemen who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprizing traveller, hope that every European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave repaired, if necessary."

Mr. Belzoni had been landed by Captain Filmore, R. N. at Benin; (whose polite attention to Mr. Belzoni, and to the interests of science, forms such a contrast to the treatment of Mr. Belzoni in another quarter by English agents.) Captain Filmore exerted himself arduously in assisting the intrepid traveller, and discharged a man from his vessel who was a native of Houssa, that he might accompany Mr. B. on his route. The following extract of a letter contains most of the late particulars respecting this enterprising and scientific individual. It is dated from British Acera, January 7.

"On the night of the 24th of November, he, Mr. Belzoni, left us with Mr. Houtson for Gato. On parting with us, he seemed a little agitated, particularly when the crew (of the brig which brought him), to each of whom he had made a present, gave him three loud cheers on leaving the vessel. 'God bless you, my fine fellows, and send you a happy sight of your country and friends!' was his answer. On the 3d of December I received a letter from Mr. Houtson, requesting me to come to Benin, as Mr. B. was lying dangerously ill, and, in case of death, wishing a second person to be present. I was prevented going, not only by business, but a severe fever, which had then hold of me. On the 5th, I had a second letter from Mr. H. with the particulars of Mr. B.'s end, and one from himself, almost illegible, dated Dec. 2, requesting me to assist in the disposal of his effects, and to remit the proceeds home to his agents, Messrs. Briggs, Brothers, and Co. America-square, London, together with a beautiful amethyst ring he wore, which he seemed particularly anxious should be delivered to his wife, with the assurance he died in the fullest affection for her, as he found himself too weak to write his last wishes and adieus.

"At the time of Mr. Belzoni's death, Mr. Houtson had every thing arranged with the King of Benin for his departure, and, had his health continued, there is no doubt he would have succeeded. Mr. Belzoni passed at Benin as an inhabitant, or rather native of the interior, who had come to England when a youth, and was now trying to return to his country. The King and Emegrands (or nobles) gave credit to this, Mr. Belzoni being in a Moorish dress, with his beard nearly a foot in length. There was, however, some little jealousy amongst them, which was removed by a present or two well applied; and the King of Benin's messenger was to accompany Mr. Belzoni with the King's cane, and as many men as were considered necessary for a guard and baggage carriers. The King's name is respected as far as Houssa, and he has a messenger, or ambassador, stationary there. On Mr. Belzoni's arrival at Houssa, he was to leave his guard there, and proceed to Timbuctoo, the King not guaranteeing his safety farther than Houssa, and Timbuctoo not being known at Benin. On his return to Houssa he would make the necessary preparations for going down the Niger, and despatch his messenger and guard back with letters to his agents and to Mr. John Houtson; the messenger to be rewarded according to the account the letters gave of his behaviour, and the King to receive a valuable stated present. This was the plan, and I think it would have proved fortunate had Mr. B. lived. The distance from Benin to Houssa is not so great. The King gave the following account of the route:—From Benin to Jaboo, six days' journey; Jaboo to Eyoo, three; Eyoo to Tappa, nine; Tappa to Nyffoo, four; and Nyffoo to Houssa, three. I am sorry I cannot find the memorandum I made of this, but I think I am correct. Between Nyffoo and Houssa, the 'Big Water' is to be crossed, considerably above Tangara, at which place it is tremendously rapid and wide; farther down the natives of Benin know nothing of it, except that it runs to the southward. I wish it was a settled point. Mr. B. began to waver in his opinion of the Niger being a branch of the Nile, after having seen one or two of these rivers in the bight of Benin."

Mr. Belzoni was a native of Padua, and had known England many years. He first visited Egypt with a view of erecting hydraulic engines for the Pacha, to assist in irrigating the country. In stature he was above six feet and a half, and possessed of great bodily strength. His manners and deportment were marked by great suavity and mildness, and he had a genuine love for science in all its branches. He was brave, ardent, and persevering in pursuit of his objects; and his decease at the moment of a strong hope of success must be deeply felt by all who estimate the true interests of science and the light of discovery at their due value.

BARON MASERES.

Died last month at the age of 93, Francis Maseres, Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer. He was of a French refugee family that had been the victim of the atrocious edict of Nantes. He was educated at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the Rev. Dr. Woodesson, and was afterwards a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge; and in 1752 he obtained one of the Chancellor's medals there, the other being conferred on the late Rev. Dr. Porteus. He removed

from the University to the Temple, and his first appointment was that of Attorney-general of Quebec. On his return to England he was made Cursitor-Baron of the Exchequer. He very early displayed that profound knowledge of mathematics, to the peculiar study of which he had devoted himself, and to which he was, no doubt, excited by the many celebrated names which in this department of science have done honour to that celebrated University. He published as early as 1759 a work on the negative sign, in which he argued against the received doctrine of negative quantities; and some time afterwards published his valuable collection of the "Scriptores Logarithmici," in six vols. 4to; a work on Life Annuities; and several historical works, among which were May's History of the Parliament, and Ludlow's Letters. It was to the liberal and enlightened patronage of Baron Maseres that the public are indebted for the Rev. John Hellins's valuable translation of Donna Agnesi's "Instituzioni Analytiche." It had been translated many years before by the then late Professor Colson, the ingenious Commentator on the Fluxions of Newton. Baron Maseres, who in his early life had known Colson, and had reason to infer from his conversation that he had written a treatise on the higher geometry which he had never published, was desirous of discovering this manuscript and of giving it to the world. In his search he found, not the work he looked for, but the translation just mentioned; and after removing some pecuniary difficulties, which without such generous assistance would probably have for ever withheld it from the world, he obtained a copy of it, and put it into the hands of Mr. Hellins, who undertook to become its editor, and under whose inspection it was printed in 1804. His mind, as might naturally be expected, was early imbued with the hatred of every thing like religious persecution. To literature he was a staunch friend, and few were more liberal in its encouragement, having printed many very heavy and valuable works for their authors at his private expense. A list of his own publications will be found in the Dictionary of Living Authors. Baron Maseres was never married, and has left no very near relatives behind him. He died at his house at Reigate in Surrey, to which he had been removed some time before the event.

R. P. KNIGHT, ESQ.

On the 28th of April, died suddenly, at his house in Soho-square, in consequence of an apoplectic seizure, R. Payne Knight, Esq. of Downton Castle, and formerly M.P. for Ludlow. This gentleman has long been distinguished in all the literary circles of England and Europe: with very little assistance from teachers, he deservedly ranked in the first class of Grecian scholars of the present day, and was deeply conversant in all subjects of literary antiquity. He was eminently skilled and generally consulted in every material point of *vertu* and taste in the metropolis; he rebuilt the family mansion at Downton, and disposed the adjacent grounds in the best style of classic decoration and fine effect; and he erected a museum in Soho-square for his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings. Mr. Knight was also a poet, and as such displayed vigour of mind, with ease, learning, and taste. He was a well-qualified and gratuitous contributor to the Edinburgh Review, his ample fortune placing him above all considerations of pecuniary recompense. He was ready to afford information on all subjects of learning which were submitted to his judgment; and his observations were always marked by intelligence and acuteness. He was anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of those, who, like himself, were distinguished by their knowledge and talents in the Fine Arts. Uvedale Price, Esq. the author of Essays on the Picturesque, &c. was his particular friend; he was also very intimate with the late Sir Joseph Banks and Mr. John Kemble. Some literary communications which took place between Mr. Knight and Mr. Kemble on the state of dramatic performances, and the estimation in which actors were held in ancient Greece (some of whom were Ambassadors, and even Legislators), would, if published, be found well worthy of general attention, not only on account of the theatrical taste of the present period, but as meriting a place in the records of general literature. From his deep researches into the most abstruse and difficult subjects of Heathen Mythology, some persons who were not sufficiently learned to understand the nature, application, and objects of those researches, have supposed that Mr. Knight's moral and religious principles were feeble and unfixed; but whoever has read the preface to his last production, "the Romance of Alfred," must have discovered how very erroneous was that opinion. Mr. Knight represented the borough of Ludlow in several successive Parliaments. In politics he was a genuine Whig, lamenting "the wasteful profusion of the British Governments" commencing with that of Mr. Pitt, but combining loyalty to the Sovereign with a strict regard to the rights and interests of

the People. In his manners he was reserved, but not repulsive; warm in his friendships, and social in his disposition. He expired in the 76th year of his age, unmarried, and leaving, as reported, to the British Museum (or in other words, to the British public) his invaluable Collections (of 50,000*l.* value), including a volume of drawings by the inimitable Claude, which alone cost Mr. Knight 1600*l*; and bequeathing his other large possessions to his brother, T. A. Knight, Esq. President of the London Horticultural Society, and to his nephew, T. A. Knight, Esq. jun.—Thus honourably terminated the life of a gentleman, which, in his own language, "was spent alternately in the indulgences of polished society, and the contemplative tranquillity of studious retirement."

REV. T. MAURICE.

At the British Museum, in his 70th year, the Rev. Thomas Maurice, the author of "Indian Antiquities," the "Ancient and Modern History of Hindostan," of the admired Monody to Sir William Jones, and of the Poems called "Richmond Hill," "Westminster Abbey," &c. &c. He had for some years held an appointment as one of the Librarians of the British Museum; and, since its first establishment, was a constant writer in the British Critic, though a very liberal man in his intercourse with society. His habits, as a *bon-vivant*, had, however, impeded his preferment in the church, and impaired his health and constitution. He was a man of undoubted learning and laborious research; and proved, by his works, to be possessed of considerable genius.

RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND.

At Malta, Jan. 17th, of apoplexy, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the 10th foot, a Privy Counsellor, Governor of Malta, Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order. He was the third son of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by Mary daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Lamb, Bart. who died July 18, 1789, but one month before the death of his father.

SIR. T. PLUMER.

Lately Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, a man of extraordinary professional acumen, displayed on many important occasions, and particularly in his defence of the late Lord Melville during the impeachment. When at the bar, Sir Thomas (then Mr.) Plumer gained considerable credit for his defence of Arthur O'Connor, who (with Coigley and another) was tried for high treason at Maidstone. This circumstance materially increased his practice and reputation. In 1806, Sir Thomas was appointed Solicitor-General by Mr. Fox; and, on the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was nominated to that office, which he filled until the retirement of Sir William Grant from the Mastership of the Rolls, when Sir Thomas was appointed to succeed him.

FIELD-MARSHAL WREDE.

In Bavaria, after a long and painful illness, aged 63, Field-Marshal Wrede. He was originally a lawyer, or land-steward, and possessing great military dispositions, was recommended by Count Rumford to the then Elector of Bavaria, who gave him a commission. In the war of 1788 he commanded the detached corps in Carelia; in 1806-7 he commanded a division sent against the French; and in 1809 he headed the army of the North destined to act against Russia. In 1810 he was intrusted with an embassy extraordinary at Paris. He was instructed to submit certain proposals of the States-General then assembled at Crebo, to the King; and he was the first who acquainted the Diet with the result. His Majesty (the present King) had ordered due preparations for the funeral of the Marshal, when, on opening his will, it was discovered that he wished his body to be interred without pomp at his country-seat, and carried to his grave by the peasants. He has left behind two sons; one of whom is Aide-de-camp to the King, and the other has been appointed an Officer of Ordnance.

CAPT. R. W. PARKER, R. N.

Last month, in Limerick, of a liver affection, Captain R. W. Parker, R.N. This gentleman was the friend and companion of Lord Cochrane, with whom he performed one of the most brilliant achievements recorded in our naval annals, when his Lordship commanded the Speedy, which captured the La Gama. The Speedy was but a sloop of war, with about 70 men and 16 guns; the La Gama was a frigate, carrying 44 guns, with a crew of 350 men. After the Speedy had exhausted her ammunition, she locked her rigging in that of the La Gama, and boarded. Lord Cochrane and Captain Parker, (then his Lordship's first Lieutenant,) with the brave men who followed them, fought on the Spanish deck until they carried the frigate.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dunstable, Mr. E. T. Nichols to Miss K. Crawley.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss F. Bevan—At Bedford, Mr. J. Langley.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Mr. J. Chandler to Miss A. Brian.

Died.] At Eton, Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. Tomkins—Mrs. Cutler, 87—At Hurley, Mr. J. Holgate—Mrs. Coxhead—At Windsor, Mr. Sexton—Mrs. Stephenson—Mrs. Matchwick, of Burghfield—At Abingdon, Mr. C. Dundas.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Miss A. Grace—Mr. Hyriott—Mrs. Bailey—At Great Marlow, Miss Rolls—At Ravenstone, Miss Godfrey—At Long Crendon, Mrs. Stringer—At Denham, Mrs. Fountain.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society has been established at Cambridge. Lord Hardwicke is patron, the Duke of Rutland president, and Earl De la Warre one of the vice-presidents of the Society.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. York to Miss S. Herlock.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. C. Farish—At Newmarket, Mrs. Potter—At Ely, Mrs. Claxton—Mrs. Storks—At Haddenham, Mrs. Papor.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Knight to Miss M. Jones—Mr. Weaver to Miss A. Davies—At Farndon, Mr. J. Halmark to Miss Bithel—Mr. T. Blinston, of Lymm, to Miss Bowker—At Davenham, W. Cockerill, esq. to Miss E. Dudley—At Weaford, the Rev. J. Peel to Miss A. Swinfen—At Stockport, Mr. C. May to Miss A. Sims—At Tarporley, Mr. Mainwaring to Miss Warren—At Bowden, R. Marsland, esq. to Miss S. Starkie.

Died.] At Northwich, Mr. J. Ollier—At Gateley, G. F. Newton, esq.—At Hough, Mrs. Hill—At Chester, J. Drake, esq—Mrs. J. Lowe—Miss Seaville—Mrs. Bowen—Mrs. Parsonage—Mrs. Wettenhall—Mrs. Bush—Mr. T. Rowe—Mrs. White—At Macclesfield, G. Pearson, esq.—At Tarporley, J. Hewett, esq.—At Longnor, Mrs. Mather—At Congleton, W. Johnson, esq.

CORNWALL.

A party of sailors belonging to his Majesty's cutter Nimble, on the preventive service, then lying off the Land's-End, commanded by Lieut. Goldsmith, lately came on shore for the purpose of removing from its situation that great natural curiosity, the *Logan* (rocking) *stone;* which object they were unfortunately enabled to accomplish. This mass of granite, which is nearly 100 tons weight, was one of those objects that excited the curiosity of every visitor to the western part of Cornwall: it stood on the summit of a mass of rocks at the Land's-End, and was so poised on a natural pivot, that the force which a man could exert was sufficient to cause it to vibrate. In this situation it remained, from a period antecedent to our authentic historic records, until the visitors abovementioned, in sheer wantonness, removed it from its place. This act of *Vandalism* has excited the greatest indignation at Penzance, and in every part of Cornwall.

Married.] Mr. W. Hicks, of St. Columb, to Miss K. Hicks—At St. Breock, Mr. W. G. Higgs to Miss M. Menhennick—At Constantine, E. Williams, esq. to Miss Noye—At Helston, Mr. Clarke to Miss Silvester—At Falmouth, Mr. James to Miss M. Karkeet—At Penryn, Mr. R. Williams to Miss Johns—At Launceston, Mr. Geake to Miss Wise.

Died.] At Penzance, Mr. J. Edwards—Mrs. Coulson—At Launceston, Mr. Grylls—At St. Mary's, Scilly Islands, Mrs. Woolcock—At Trenant Park, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Buller—At Penhale, Mrs. Nickell—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Cradock.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Brigham, Capt. R. Irving to Miss Wilson—At Millom, Mr. R. Tyson to Miss S. Whinfield—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Hodson—At Carlisle, Mr. B. Conly to Miss B. Martin—Mr. J. Minshull to Miss E. Peal—At Sebergham, Mr. J. Clarkson to Miss E. Oliver—At Penrith, Mr. W. Demsey to Miss E. Armstrong—At Dearham, Mr. J. Bird to Miss M. Rogerson.

Died.] At Eden Terrace, Mr. J. Wannop—At Linstock Castle, Miss Bonstead—At Carlisle, Mr. R. Robinson—Mrs. J. Hutton—Mrs. Forster—Mrs. Delany—Mr. J. Embleton—Mrs. M. Ruddish—Mrs. M. Boyd—Mrs. M. Little—Mrs. M. Sargenson—Mr. J. Gibbons—At Holmhead, Mrs. Ewart—At Penrith, Mrs. A. Pattison—Mr. J. Wilson—At Scotby, Mr. T. Scarrow—At Workington, Capt. W. Mordy—Mrs. J. Boyd—At Whitehaven, Capt. H. Ward—Mrs. M. Kilton—Mrs. Shammon—Mrs. Fisher—Mrs. Flinn—At Cockermouth, Mrs. A. Stretch—Miss Stoddart—At Longhead, Mr. J. Dand.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Barnes, of Derby, to Miss Jackson—At Aston-upon-Trent, the Rev. J. A. Radford to Miss T. E. Dawson—At Sawley, Mr. J. Orchard to Miss A. Laughton—At Derby, Mr. S. Bott to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Ashford, Mr. J. Drinkwater, 81—At Birch-house, Mr. J. Morley—At Fleet-house, Mr. Woolley—At Derby, Mrs. Bainbrigge—Mrs. Callow—At Stretton, Lady Cave—Mr. G. Hutchinson, of Ticknall.

DEVONSHIRE.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Bude Harbour and Canal was lately held at Exeter. From the report, and the observations of gentlemen present, it appeared that the southern line of canal between Tamerton-bridge and Druxton-bridge is to be commenced immediately; and the chairman reported a gradual increase of trade, and that the strong probability was that shares would ere long sell at a premium: there are already one hundred boats on the line of canal; and what is termed the "sand season" is just commenced at Holsworthy, which it is expected will attract many visitors. The extent of the Canal, when opened, will be thirty-six miles.

Married.] At Southmolton, the Rev. J. Hodgkin to Miss C. Stowell—At Exeter, Mr. H. Luke to Miss M. Hern—The Rev. T. Sturges to Miss A. Smith—At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. F. A. Cleeve to Miss M. A. Chapple—At Honiton, Mr. J. Braddick to Miss Hurford—At Collompton, Mr. C. Upham to Miss Stewart—At Topsham, the Rev. M. Munday to Miss M. Patch.

Died.] At Exeter, Miss Spencer—Miss H. J. Bowring—Miss M. Pierce—At Totness, Mr. G. W. Prichett—Miss Wimberley—At Crediton, Mrs. Phillip—At Berry, Mr. J. Tope—At Horner, near Morley, Mr. Manning—At Tiverton, the Rev. J. Barne—At Honiton-house, Southmolton, Mrs. Southcombe—Near Plymouth, Mrs. Gennys—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Rotheram—At Thornhill, Mutley, Plymouth, Mrs. Robinson.

DORSETSHIRE.

An Act of Parliament has received the Royal Assent for making a Turnpike-road from the town of Cerne-Abbas to Charminster, and from the former to Totnell-Corner, near Sherborne; and another road, branching out of the last road, through Lion's Gate, extending into the present road leading from Dorchester to Sherborne. This measure will be a great accommodation to the neighbourhood, and to the public in general, particularly during the winter season, as the present road leading from thence to Dorchester is in some parts (near Cerne) occasionally rendered impassable by snow, whilst in the vale travelling is not impeded.

Married.] At Buckland Newton, Mr. R. Caines to Miss E. Foot—At Yeovil, Mr. L. Sugden to Miss H. Winsor—At Bridport, J. Wilshire, esq. to Miss A. Hardy—At Burstock, Mr. J. Hallett to Miss E. Paul—At Lyme, Mr. Stark to Miss Bennett.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. R. Dibsdall—At Yeovil, Miss Hooper—At Poole, Mrs. D. Merrywether—At Charmouth, Mrs. Shute—At Castle Hill, Mrs. E. M. Foy—At Stoke Abbot, Mrs. Payne—At Loders, Mr. J. Hansford.

DURHAM.

A great national undertaking has been brought forward in the North, for which a bill has been brought into Parliament, without attracting that great interest which it is sure to attain when the particulars are published. It is proposed to open coal-mines in a district of nearly 100 square miles, situated in the North-west of the county of Durham, where it is ascertained there are coals. A railway runs down to the coast, and as there is a descent to the shore, the coals will be shipped at a small expense in the vicinity of Stockton: the plans are already laid down for this great undertaking.

Married.] Mr. R. Rountree, of Sunderland, to Miss Beautyman—W. H. Longstaff, esq. of Stockton, to Miss E. D. Franks—At Durham, the Rev. R. Douglass to Mrs. Bailey.

Died.] At Chester-le-Street, Miss C. Elliot—Mr. J. Willey—Mr. C. Swinburn—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. M. Nesham—At Sadberge, H. Douglas, esq.—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Cook—Mrs. Scott—At South Shields, Mr. T. Young—At Alnwick, Mrs. Henderson—At Cater-house, near Durham, Mr. W. Craggs—At Tynmouth, Mr. J. W. Robinson—At Middleton Bath-house, Mr. W. Methuen—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Douglas—Miss A. Turner—At Stockton, Mr. J. Metcalfe.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Braintree, Mr. C. Nunn to Miss E. Brooks—At Maldon, Mr. J. Sadd to Miss Granger—Mr. H. Knightbridge to Miss S. Crooks, of Chelmsford—At Pebmarsh Church, Mr. H. T. Jones to Miss S. Murrels—M. Beale, esq. of Stratford, to Miss D. M. Complin.

Died.] At Rochford, Mrs. Wise—At Colchester, Mrs. Wright—At Rivenhall Parsonage, the Rev. S. Western—At Chadwell, Mrs. Green—At Great Bardfield, Miss E. Bellingham—Mr. Pate, of Epping—At Earl's Colne Priory, the Rev. T. Curwardine—At Walthamstow, W. M. Raikes, esq.—Mrs. Johnson, of Little Baddow—At Little Bardfield, Mr. H. Smith.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stroud, Mr. W. Rowland to Miss A. M'Farlan—Mr. H. White to Miss A. Tanner—D. H. Collins, esq. of Shirehampton, to Miss C. Smith—Mr. Wills, of Cheltenham, to Miss Adey—At Dursley, Mr. G. H. Tombs to Miss E. J. Richards—At Bristol, Mr. J. Naish to Miss A. Wedlake—At Berkley, Lieut. J. Spier to Miss C. Jenner—At Olveston, T. Grace, esq. to Miss E. Hill—At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. B. Baker to Miss J. Joy—At Cheltenham, Mr. C. Compton to Miss C. Chatford.

Died.] At Clifton, J. H. Brown, esq.—At Gloucester, A. Saunders, esq.—Mr. E. Weaver—Mrs. Jackson—The Rev. B. Heming—At Foley Place, Mrs. Brown—At Cirencester, Mrs. Austin—Mrs. M. Jennings—Mr. T. Kendall—At Siddington, Miss E. Wood—At Cheltenham, W. Butler, esq.—Mrs. Packwood—At Bristol, Mr. O'Neil—Mrs. Ware—Dr. Brown—At Fishponds, Mr. Cox.

HAMPSHIRE.

A vast increase has taken place of late years in the buildings and population of Southampton. Since April 1821, the increase of houses has been no less than 637. In April 1821, there were 1864 houses; in April 1824, 2501; in addition to which there are 52 now building. The number of houses erected during the last three years far exceeds that of the preceding seven years, the increase from 1814 to 1821 being 359.

A very curious discovery has taken place in Winchester. As some workmen were lately digging amongst the ruins of Wolvesley Castle, they found an entrance into a large vault; it was perfectly square, and contained many pillars, quite perfect and beautifully carved. In the middle of the vault was a box of very thick brass, containing coins, three of which are found to be gold, and the rest silver: the three golden ones bear the head of Canute; the silver are so mutilated, they could not be made out.

Married.] At Appleshaw, Mr. S. Fisher to Mrs. F. H. Willis—At Beaulieu, H. Robinson, esq. to Miss J. Westbrook—At Alresford, the Rev. R. H. Lancaster to Miss J. Davies—At Andover, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss E. Locke—At Ellingham, near Ringwood, Mr. Fowler to Miss E. Hollis—At Chichester, Mr. F. Cole to Miss M. T. Bruce—At Southampton, Mr. E. Lowman to Miss Bellinger—At Millbrook, Mr. J. Munday to Miss F. Stride—At Portsmouth, Mr. J. E. Taylor to Miss S. R. Scott—At Gosport, the Rev. R. Bingham to Miss F. C. Barton.

Died.] At Over Wallop, Miss Hindes—At Portswood, Mr. T. Macklin—At Lyndhurst, Mrs. Leach, 73—At Romsey, Mrs. Moody—At Gosport, Mr. G. Parmeter—At Winchester, Mrs. Silver—A. Crawford, sen. M.D.—At Southampton, Mrs. Dent—Mr. R. Watson.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Robinson, esq. to Miss F. Boughton, of Poston Court—At Ross, J. C. Armstrong, esq. to Miss S. Critchley—Mr. J. Barrett to Miss S. Woodward—Mr. W. Bennett, of Hereford, to Miss A. Pitt.

Died.] At Bromyard, Miss H. M. Walker—At Hereford, the Rev. T. Jennings, 87—T. Russell, esq.—Near Leominster, Mr. J. Weyman.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was held last month at Hitchin to consider the expediency of extending the navigation of the Ivel from Biggleswade to Hitchin, pursuant to an Act obtained for that purpose in the year 1756; resolutions were passed for carrying the object of the meeting into effect. From information furnished by a gentleman present at the meeting, the sum of 35,000*l.* will be required to complete the proposed navigation. There is at present a surplus arising from the tolls from Tempsford to Biggleswade of about 1000*l.* per annum, available towards payment of the interest of the 35,000*l.* capital required; and the tolls to Hitchin, in addition to that sum, will also leave a surplus of 465*l.* in liquidation of the debt, after paying five per cent. interest on the 35,000*l.* capital. The communication will, in all probability, ultimately be extended from Lynn to

London, by Hitchin through Hertford or Ware (only sixteen miles) to the river Lee.

Married.] At Hertford, Mr. J. Baker to Miss Taylor—At Hertingfordbury, the Rev. W. M. Marcon to Miss S. Hickman.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Mrs. Hooker—At Hertford, Mrs. Moore.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Taylor—Mrs. Jellis—At Hartford, Miss Aylmer.

KENT.

A Bill has been presented in the House of Commons "for lighting the towns of Greenwich and Deptford, in the county of Kent, and parts adjacent, with Gas." A Bill has also been presented "for the more effectually improving the navigation of the river Medway, from Maidstone to Halling.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Pringner to Miss R. Philpot—Mr. E. Godfrey to Miss A. Radcliffe—Mr. J. Swinnock to Miss G. Roalfe—At Dover, Mr. Wood to Miss Smith—Mr. A. Bishop to Miss M. Langley—At Preston, next Faversham, Mr. J. Wise to Miss E. Stevens—At Folkstone, Mr. G. Fox to Miss S. Castle—Mr. J. Marsh to Miss E. Grant—At Boughton Alcoph, Mr. T. Godden to Miss A. Jenner—At Wingham, Mr. D. Ralph to Miss Hawkins.

Died.] At Canterbury, Miss A. Bane—Mrs. Foot—Mrs. A. Couchman—Mrs. Fellows—Mr. Vincer—Mr. F. Wood—At Barham, Mr. H. Foster—At Dover, Miss A. Hall—Capt. H. Bazeley—At Minster, Thanet, Mr. Z. Drayson—At Chatham, Miss E. Thorpe—Lieut.-Col. Lee—Lieut. James, M. A.—Mrs. Chase—Mrs. Oakshot—At Clevehouse, Monkton, Mrs. Bushell—At Folkstone, Mrs. Smith—At Hawkhurst, Mr. S. Funnell—At Farleigh, Mr. Lewis—At Greenwich, Capt. Samuel Arden—At Frinsted Place, Mrs. T. Pattenson—At Ashford, Mr. J. Pickard—At Woolwich, Mr. G. Stewart—At Faversham, Miss Coulter—At Maidstone, Mrs. Brown—At Bromley, Mr. C. Henwood—At Keston, near Bromley, T. H. Masterman, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A plan has been for some time in agitation for laying down a rail-road from Birmingham to Manchester and Liverpool, and a meeting of ironmasters and others interested has been held at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton, to consider its practicability; when it was determined to apply to Parliament for powers to carry the proposed plan into effect, and upwards of 100,000*l.* were subscribed for that purpose.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Coleback to Miss Edwards—The Rev. W. Ford to Miss M. A. Rymer—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Jones to Miss M. Hope—Mr. J. Taylor to Miss Bellin—Mr. T. Burrows to Miss A. Hamer—Mr. Barker to Miss S. Baylis—J. Whitley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Greenhall.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. G. Norris—R. Carson, esq.—At Manchester, Mr. T. Hitching—Mr. J. Gregory—Mrs. Long—Mr. R. Elgar—Mrs. Gilby—At Bolton, Mr. J. Cragg.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Coleorton, Mr. J. Charlesworth to Miss Pym—Mr. J. Ison, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss M. Rose.

Died.] At Hinckley, Mr. R. Brown—At Leicester, Mr. J. Yates—At Long Clawson, Mr. R. Goodacre, 76—At Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray, Mrs. H. Burneby—Mr. D. Wagstaffe, of Barkstone—At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Corner—Mr. T. Judd.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A numerous meeting has been held at Wisbeach to consider plans for a bridge over the river Nene at Long Sutton Wash, and for the improvement of the Nene to the sea; Lord W. Bentinck in the chair. None of the plans proposed were adopted.

Married.] At Sleaford, Mr. Edwards to Mrs. M. Beecham—At Boston, Mr. T. Sand to Mrs. M. Showler—Mr. T. Plant to Miss E. Howall—Mr. R. Newcome, of Falkingham, to Miss E. Long—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Cooper to Miss Martin—Mr. W. Walker to Miss Steel—At Stamford, J. Lamb, esq. to Miss A. M. Michael—W. Whitshed, esq. to Miss S. Phillips—The Rev. F. Swan, of Sansthorpe, to Miss S. Linton—At Tathwall, Mr. Rowe to Miss Brent—At Horncastle, Mr. W. Harrold to Miss Porter.

Died.] At Market Rasen, Mr. W. Morris—At Lincoln, Mr. W. Mawer—Mrs. Harrison—Mrs. Fardell—Mr. G. Moss—Mrs. Lunn—At Louth, Mrs. King—At Epworth, Mrs. Bernard—At Kirkingholme, Mrs. Easton—At Stamford, Mrs. De Marveilleux—At Deeping Gate, Mr. F. Sisson—At Deeping St. James, Mrs. Swift—At Spalding, Mrs. Lovely.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Hallen to Miss E. Jones—At Lanfoist, near Abergavenny, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss M. Harris.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. D. Peak to Miss A. Panley—Mr. J. Page to Miss Bishop—Mr. W. Denmark to Miss S. Caryl—Mr. J. Potter to Miss F. Lushy—Mr. J. Farthing to Mrs. Cooper, of Wiverton—Mr. T. D. Liston to Miss M. Brooks—At Lynn, T. Wrightup, esq. to Mrs. Billing—Mr. Tooke to Miss M. Goskar—At Costessy, Mr. Barwell to Miss L. M. Bacon—At Great Dunham, Mr. T. Mathers to Miss Pond.

Died.] At Westacre, Mrs. Wales—At Caister, F. Neale, 100—At Costessy, Mrs. Buck—Mrs. Copenson—At Aylsham, Miss Fennel—At Norwich, Mr. Hitchin—Mrs. M. Butler—Mrs. Spalding—Mr. J. Baker—At Felbrigg, Mrs. Windham—At Eaton Lodge, Mrs. Yallop—At Whitwell, Mr. D. Elmer—At Yarmouth, Mrs. A. Rising—Mrs. E. Colls—Miss A. Mully—Mrs. M. Last—Mr. B. Fox—At Fincham, Mrs. Furby—At Geldestone, the Rev. P. Houghton—At Hoveton-house, Mrs. Blofield—At Lyng, Mr. J. Hamerton—At Blakeney, Mr. S. Gidney, 92—At Swaffham, Mr. Kiddall—At Diss, Mr. J. Davy, 77—At Downham Market, T. Scott, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Eteon, Mr. T. Cleaver to Miss E. Childs—At Corby, Mr. Bradshaw to Mrs. Sharman—At Northampton, Mr. J. Hewitt to Miss M. Fitzhugh—At Beauchief, Mr. E. Gillbee to Miss H. Hawkesley—At Cold Higham, Mr. J. L. Cooke to Miss M. A. Butcher—At Wellingborough, Mr. B. Mather to Miss A. Woolston.

Died.] At Welton, Mr. T. Olerenshaw—At Brigstock Mills, Mr. W. Loweth—At Buntingford, Mr. R. Ellis—At Northampton, Mr. J. Macquire.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Among the improvements in Newcastle the removal of Blackett-street, is to be commenced immediately; and in its place is to be erected an elegant square, the front elevations to be of stone, and to be executed according to a uniform and settled plan.

A survey has recently been made by Mr. Telford of a new line of road from Greta-bridge, through Cumberland and Northumberland, to Hawick, which will shorten the distance between London and the northern metropolis about thirty miles. This line will pass Hermitage Castle, and through the Duke of Buccleugh's property in Liddesdale, and continue on through Sir William Elliot's property, and pass within view of the woods and pleasure-grounds around Stobs Castle, till it reaches Hawick.

Married.] Mr. T. Hallowell, of Woodham, to Miss M. Laidler—Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss E. Forster—Mr. G. Dryden to Miss C. Hutchinson—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. A. Coxon—At North Shields, Mr. W. Stratford to Miss A. M. Glendinning—Mr. J. Tate, of Warkworth, to Miss E. Clark

—At Knaresborough, Mr. S. Wilks to Miss A. Mountain.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Werge—Mr. D. Todd—Mr. W. Ball—Mrs. J. Brown—Mrs. Snow—W. Thomas, esq.—E. Hetherington, esq.—Mrs. Thompson—Mr. J. Turner, 90—Mr. R. Kay—At Warkworth, Mrs. Carr—Mrs. Forster—John Head, esq. of Pandon-house—At Heworth Mill, Miss D. Ellington—At Alnwick, Mr. A. Lee—Mr. R. Forster.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A public meeting was held last month at Nottingham, for the purpose of forming an artisan's and mechanic's library there; when resolutions were entered into to promote the object, and fourteen gentlemen entered as shareholders, besides numerous subscribers.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Rowleston to Miss E. Hollis—Mr. G. Marriot to Miss R. Shaw—Mr. J. Hawkins to Miss M. Mason—Mr. W. Roworth to Miss J. Reddish—Mr. T. Lewis to Miss T. Brown—Mr. T. Taylor to Miss H. Trueman—Mr. J. Lamb to Miss S. Webster—At Mansfield, Mr. S. Emerson to Miss S. Woodworth—Mr. T. Warren to Mrs. Gilighan—Mr. J. Parsons to Miss M. Siddons—Mr. C. Stanton to Miss Jenkins—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Mr. Beckett to Miss C. Booth—At Newark, Mr. W. W. Greaves to Miss F. B. Watson—Mr. J. Becher to Miss E. Frecknell—At Ashborne, Mr. S. Gregory to Miss M. Hall—At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Coates to Miss S. Silcock.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Cook—Mr. W. Maltby—Mr. C. Harding—Mrs. Varney—Mr. W. Langley—Mr. S. Foreman—Mr. Bingham—Mr. J. Allen—At Breaston, Mr. A. Spur, 85—At West Retford, the Rev. E. Youle—At Syerston, Mr. G. Wood—At Farnsfield, near Mansfield, Mrs. Duffield—At Newark, Mr. W. Ringrose—At Mansfield, Mrs. R. Rooth—Mr. J. Frost—Mrs. E. Baker—At Collingham, Miss E. Tinley—At Elston, near Newark, Mr. W. Gelthorpe, 78—At Epworth, Mrs. Barnard, 90.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Thame respecting a new line of road, to improve the communication between Oxford and London, by passing through Thame from Wheatley Gate to West Wycombe, and avoiding the Stokenchurch and Dashwood hills; when a sub-committee was appointed to report the best means of carrying the same into effect.

Married.] At Henley, Mr. W. Stapleton to Miss Knight—At Fawley, near Henley, Mr. J. Grey to Miss A. Hardy—At Oxford, the Rev. J. Hanbury to Miss S. Bobart.

Died.] At Banbury, Mr. W. Judd, jun.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seaton, Mr. R. Cliff to Miss E. Cliff—At Belton, Mr. Godfrey to Miss Jelley—At Manton, Mr. Tindale to Miss M. Lightfoot—At Glaston, Mr. Osbourn to Miss Porter—Mr. J. Jackson, of Oakham, to Miss E. Paines—Mr. T. Swingler, of Langham, to Miss S. Hickman.

Died.] Mr. W. Langford, of Belton—At Oakham, Mr. Rouse—At Hambleton, Mrs. Fryer—At Whissendine, Mrs. Rose—At Uppingham, Mr. T. Goodrich.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Lang to Miss Ridgway—Mr. Wall to Miss Asterley—Mr. Williams to Miss Deakes—At Great Ness, Mr. J. Lloyd to Miss Canlin—At Sheriff Hales, Mr. B. Slaney to Miss M. Smith—Mr. W. Parry, of Ellesmere, to Miss Gibbons—Mr. W. J. Wall, of Wellington, to Miss Birds, of Hadley—Mr. F. M. Birds to Miss Prince—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Trevor to Miss E. Stringer—At Ashford, Mr. A. Vaughan to Miss Williams.

Died.] At Burcote, in Worfield, Mrs. Hardwick—At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones—Miss E. Wright, of the Slades—At Neen Savage Vicarage, Mrs. Hayton—At Bishop's Castle, S. Drew, esq.—At Yockleton, Mr. Tudor—At Barford, Mr. M. Montgomery—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hunt—At Onslow, Mrs. Wood.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Temple Coombe, Mr. J. Garratt to Miss M. Wallis—At Bath, Mr. J. Stothert to Miss S. Kelson—Mr. W. H. Connery to Miss J. M. Hopkins—Mr. B. Atkinson to Miss C. Batt—Mr. Headfort to Mrs. Saunders—Mr. T. Bartlett to Miss E. Broom—J. W. White, esq. of Martock, to Miss M. A. E. Patten—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Leaker to Miss Edwards—Mr. R. Follett, of Dunster, to Miss L. Dunsford.

Died.] At Chew Magna, the Rev. R. Phillips—At Bishport-house, B. Page, esq.—At Bedminster, Mrs. Davey—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mrs. Chappell—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Symes—Mrs. Drake—Mr. E. Tinsley—At Bath, Mrs. Thorpe, 90—J. Chopin, esq.—Mr. E. Sharland—Mrs. Sandford—Mrs. Evans—Mrs. Appleby—J. Bush, esq.—Capt. A. Nesbitt, R. N.—Col. E. Madden—Mrs. Hastings—Miss F. J. Alcock—The Rev. J. P. Coffin, 89—Mrs. A. Wingrove—Mrs. A. Fanshawe—J. Mickiethwaite, esq.—The Right Rev. R. Beadon, D. D. Bishop of Bath and Wells, 87—At Taunton, Mrs. London—At Claverton Mill, Mrs. Martin—At Wells, Mrs. Coles—At Stawell, Mrs. Daubin.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The additional tunnel through Harecastle hill was commenced last month. It is calculated to occupy the labour of five years, during which several hundred men must be employed. The expense has been calculated at a guinea per inch—the distance being about one mile and three-quarters, or 2880 yards, which alone will make 103,680 guineas. The total expense has been calculated at a quarter of a million sterling. Shafts will be sunk and steam-engines will be erected for the raising of the earth, &c. at different points of elevation—the tunnel averaging about seventy yards in depth from the surface of the hill. The Grand Trunk Canal was only begun in 1767, and finished in 1777; yet such is the richness of the Company, and the business of the canal, that the cost is no object compared to the advantage to be gained.

Died.] At Lichfield, the Rev. W. Madan.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. S. B. Jackaman to Miss S. A. Mason—Mr. Keeble to Miss M. Stockens—At Dallinghoe, Mr. J. Burrows to Miss M. Woolnough—At Woodbridge, Mr. Haddon to Miss H. Hall—The Rev. Sir T. Miller to Miss M. Holmes, of Bungay—At Bury, Mr. J. Burton to Miss Potter—Mr. J. Proctor, of Clapton-hall, to Miss Proctor.

Died.] At Bungay, Mrs. Asten—At Lowestoft, Mr. J. Gray—Mrs. Smith—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Baker—At Rochford, Mrs. Wise—At Bury, Miss A. Fordham—Mrs. E. Addison—At Monks Eleigh, Mr. S. Chaplin—At Halesworth, Mrs. A. Sugate, 80—At Barmingham Park, Mrs. Boby—At Beccles, Mrs. Cunningham.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Chichester, the Right Rev. J. Buckner, Bishop of Chichester, 90—Mrs. Lyall, of Findon.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Bell, of the Grove House, Shropshire, to Miss E. Redding.

Died.] At Leamington, Mrs. Potts.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. D. Hodgson to Miss Blond, of Lyth, near Kendal—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. M. Bell to Miss Tiplady.

Died.] At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. Tatham, 97—Miss Coply—Mrs. J. Parkinson, of Kirkland—J. Bateman, esq. 76, of Tolson Hall.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] J. W. Lukin, esq. of Kinson, to Miss A. B. Hugo—At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Applegate to Mrs. Bendy—At Somerford Keynes, R. W. Cox, esq. to Miss Mortimer—Mr. Carson, of Warmin-

ster, to Miss Charlton—At Westbury, Mr. J. Cooper to Miss E. Wilkins—At Potterne, Mr. Oram to Miss Giddings—At Christian Malford, Mr. J. Peyler to Miss Ferris.

Died.] At Stapleford, Mr. R. Loader—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Whitchurch—Mr. J. Hedding—At Marlborough, the Rev. F. Henchman—At Laverstock, Mr. H. Cross—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Burgess—At Bishopstrow, near Warminster, Mr. Hooper—At Westbury, Mrs. Shapcott—At Ford, Mrs. Blake—Miss Charlton, of Stourhead—At Devizes, Mrs. Legg—At Warminster, Mrs. Throng, 96.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fricker to Miss A. Osborne, of Broadway—At Worcester, E. Phillips, esq. to Miss J. Long.

Died.] At Evesham, Mr. G. New—At Upton-on-Severn, Mr. R. Walker—Mr. Clarke—At Great Malvern, Mrs. Bellers.

YORKSHIRE.

The subscription to the Central Market, Leeds, already amounts to upwards of 20,000*l.* although none have been admitted but those who originally put down their names; and if it had been left open, the subscription would have doubled that amount.

A discovery was lately made of a Roman brick and tile kiln, upon the estate of B. H. Allen, esq. at Slack, in the parish of Huddersfield, twenty inches from the surface of remains of Roman antiquity. The tiles are perfect, together with many of the tubes or pipes for conducting (as is supposed) the heat from the fire to the kiln, where the bricks, tiles, &c. were burnt. The tiles are twelve inches long by five, and some by six inches broad and one thick, and chequered; and the tubes are about twelve inches long, and are at the end six inches three-eighths by five, and are chequered on two sides. The most material thing found is a piece of brick or tile impressed ⊃ IIII BRE, the C and part of the O being effaced—thus proving that the Fourth Cohort of the Roman Legion was stationed at Slack. Camden states, that at Grimescar, near Huddersfield, bricks have been dug up with this inscription—COH IIII BRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Wilkes, of Sowerby, to Miss A. Mountain—At Halifax, Mr. D. Jennings to Miss F. Murgatroyd—J. Nusson, esq. to Miss M. Emmet—T. C. Stewart, esq. to Miss M. Prescott—At Bradford, T. G. Hall, esq. to Miss C. Croft—Mr. T. Ludlam to Miss R. Redman—Mr. Rea to Miss M. A. E. Atkinson—At Pontefract, S. B. Hamer, esq. to Mrs. Swabey—Mr. J. Kay to Miss M. Wood—T. Hall, jun. esq. to Miss F. Hepworth—At Wakefield, Mr. Horsfall to Miss Goulton—Mr. W. Berry to Miss E. White—At York, Mr. J. Dodds to Miss A. Calton—At Huddersfield, Mr. T. Ridgway to Miss S. Shires—At Selby, Mr. T. Houfe to Miss Pattrick—At Leeds, Mr. G. Alderson to Miss M. Holmes—At Gomersal, Mr. J. Rhodes to Miss M. Fearnley—Mr. S. Kidd to Miss H. Irving, of Hull.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Lister—Mrs. Rogers—Mrs. Dunderdale—Mr. W. Bywater—Mr. A. Storey—Mrs. Dixon—Mr. J. Gilpin—At Ripon, Mr. Stevenson—At Thornton, S. Wainwright, esq.—At Skipton, W. Chamberlain, esq.—At York, the Rev. J. Ellis—Mr. J. Cowling—J. Saunders, esq.—At Selby, Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. Coulman, 83—At Stainland, near Halifax, Miss M. Hodgson—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Turner—At Guiseley, Mrs. Pickles—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Hall—At Halifax, Mr. E. Gledhill—Mr. J. Jagger—Mrs. H. Aked—At Hull, E. Codd, esq.—Mrs. Aspinall—At Bradford, Mrs. Shores—At Burnley, Mrs. Massey—At Spring Wood, near Huddersfield, Mrs. Watkinson—At Rastrick, Mrs. Turner, 84—At Pontefract, Mrs. Lambert.

WALES.

Married.] At Carngwch, near Pwltheil, Mr. G. Williams to Miss C. Evans—At Llanbelig, Mr. W. Thomas to Miss J. Price—At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Turner—At Llanvihangel, Rhydithon, Mr. C. Edwards to Miss E. Moore—At Glasbury, Radnor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss E. James—Mr. W. Edwards, of Llanfoist, to Miss M. Harris—Mr. E. Jones, of Ruthin, to Miss M. Hope.

Died.] At Bangor, Mrs. Webster—At Hay, Mr. T. Howells—At Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Hancock—At Bwlch, T. Williams, esq.—W. Robins, esq. of Velindra-house, near Cardiff—At Bishop's Court, near Langhare, Mr. T. Rees, 81—Mr. T. Rogers, of Holywell—At Gernos, Cardigan, L. Parry, esq. At Carnarvon, Mr. A. Pilleon—Mr. E. Richardson—At the Boatside, Radnor, W. Watkins, esq.—At Gogarth, J. Hughs, esq. 76—At Llandovery, Mr. D. Evans—At Tenby, J. Bennet, esq.—After a short illness, Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince of Wales, aged 72. Mr. Jones was a native of Merionethshire, in North Wales. He published, about thirty years ago, a work entitled "Relics of the Bards," which contains much valuable historical information; also a collection of Welsh Airs, arranged for the harp, an instrument which Mr. Jones performed on after the manner of his forefathers,—that is, he played the treble with his left hand, and bass with his right. Mr. Jones possessed a library of rare books, both MSS. and printed, many of which he had lately disposed of.

SCOTLAND.

As a gratifying proof of the increasing prosperity of the port of Leith, the receipt of the Customs there, for the quarter ended on the 5th of April, exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of last year by upwards of 10,000*l.*; and is besides the greatest revenue ever known in the April quarter at that port.

Married.] At Leith Walk, Mr. W. B. Mackenzie to Miss A. G. Anderson—J. Gibson, esq. to Miss J. Wilson—Mr. W. N. Grant to Miss A. Miller—At Edinburgh, Mr. T. Calder to Miss E. Russel—J. Tait, esq. to Miss M. A. Sitwell—Lieut. J. Eddington to Miss M. Campbell—The Rev. A. Lind to Miss M. Whillas—M. N. Campbell, esq. to Miss A. A. Macklachlan—At Kirkaldy, H. S. Nixon, esq. to Miss C. Fergus—At Memus, W. Witherspoon, esq. to Miss S. White—At Norriston, Lieut. D. Robertson to Miss Macfarlane—At Balmungie, J. Small, esq. to Miss M. A. Lindsay—At Rothsay, J. Stewart, esq. to Miss A. Oliphant.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss H. Balfour—Mrs. A. H. Marshall—Mrs. Douglas—Mrs. H. Affleck—Lieut.-Col. Gerard—W. Carlyle, esq.—Mr. T. Menzies—Miss M. Young—Mrs. Alexander—Mrs. M. M. Moncrieff—At Leith, Mrs. M. Gray—At Linlithgow, Mrs. Liston—At Greenlaw, near Penicuick, R. Renton, esq.—At Paisley, Mrs. M. W. Malicaster—At Bowness, Mrs. L. Cowan—At Dumbarton Castle, Major-General J. Ferrier—At Glasgow, Mrs. Grant—At Duddingstone-house, Lady C. A. M'Donald—At Aberdeen, C. Donaldson, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. J. Reilly to Miss Stokes—T. Keck, esq. to Mrs. De la Donespe—J. Kelly, esq. of Bruff to Miss C. Cusack—G. Tyrrell, esq. to Miss E. Haslett—H. W. Liddiard, esq. to Miss A. Garraway—Mr. G. Mullen to Miss E. Orson—At Ballymena, W. Beggs, esq. to Miss M. Gibson—Mr. G. Scott, of Newry, to Miss M. Marshall—At Drumveichy, T. H. Jones, esq. to Miss A. Perry—At Donnamon Church, L. Ormsby, esq. to Miss J. M. Mills—At Belfast, R. A. King, esq. to Miss T. Tennant.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. T. Browne—Mrs. Munce—Mrs. Brownlow—Mrs. Hamilton—J. Lynch, esq.—S. Gorman, esq.—At Owenstowne-house, H. Upton, esq.—At Cullenswood-house, Mr. J. Gold—At Ballyrean, co. Limerick, the Rev. T. Westropp—At Limerick, Mrs. Hogan—At Michelstown, Cork, P. Raymond, esq.